

# THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5396

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.

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## BILL PASSES.

### Senate Approves Lodge Philippine Government Measure.

Senators Hoar, Mason And Wellington Vote Against It.

One Democrat, Laurin, Goes On Record In Favor Of It.

Washington, June 3.—Shortly after five o'clock this afternoon, the senate passed the Lodge Philippine government bill, by a vote of forty eight to thirty. Three republicans, Hoar of Massachusetts, Mason of Illinois and Wellington of Maryland, voted against the measure, and one democrat, Laurin of South Carolina, voted for it. All the amendments offered by the minority were rejected. After the passage of the Philippine bill, the Nicaragua canal bill was made the unfinished business and its consideration will begin tomorrow.

#### In The House.

Washington, June 3.—The house today, began the consideration of the anti-anarchy bill.

#### KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE.

House Of Lords To Receive One Referring To Peace In South Africa.

London, June 4.—Contrary to custom, the house of lords will hold a sitting today to receive a message from King Edward referring to peace in South Africa. It is expected that the message will announce the conferring of a title on Lord Kitchener and grant him a reward. This reward will probably be 100,000 pounds. It now appears that Lord Kitchener will not return to London for the coronation of King Edward and Secretary Chamberlain has said that the government does not propose that the new South African colonies shall be represented at the coronation of the king. The Transvaal and Orange River representatives could hardly reach London in time for the function.

#### How The Treaty Was Signed.

Pretoria, Manday, June 2.—(Delayed transmission)—The signing of the peace agreement last Saturday night was carried out with the least possible ceremony. Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, and Gen. De Wet and others representing the Orange Free state, and Gen. Schalk-Burger and others of the Transvaal government, quietly met in the dining room of the residence occupied by the burgher delegates, adjoining Lord Kitchener's house. The document lay ready on a table. Amid profound silence the Boer leaders took a pen, in order of precedence, and affixed their signatures thus surrendering the independence for which they had so gallantly struggled. The document was then intrusted to Col. Hamilton, Lord Kitchener's military secretary, and Capt. Marker, an aide-de-camp, who left Pretoria tonight to deliver it to King Edward.

#### REDOUBT'S ERUPTION.

Volcano Up In Alaska Throws Out Great Sheets of Flame.

Seattle, Wash., June 3.—Passengers from Cook Inlet, who have arrived by the Chico, confirm previous rumors of another eruption of Redoubt volcano, which is situated on the west side, about forty miles northwest of Iliamna. Among them was A. C. Losey of Tacoma, an employee of the Trans-Alaska company, who saw the eruption. He sailed from Iliamna on the morning of May 8. From Iliamna only heavy smoke was to be seen in the direction of Redoubt, but the spectators knew the volcano was in eruption again. Precipitous mountains shut off the view until the Chico reached a point twenty miles or so up the inlet, when the show became thrilling. Dense, black clouds covered the entire regions, spreading entirely over Cook Inlet. At times the smoke directly over the volcanic region was lighted to a dark gray, but no flames were seen during the day and no ashes reached the ship. When evening fell bright flames flashed up and lighted the whole sky in that direction. The ship's course out of the inlet left the volcano directly to the westward, at which point Mr. Losey says there seemed a continuous sheet of fire rising probably miles high.

#### GARROTTED.

Four Men Convicted of Murder in Porto Rico Executed.

Ponce, P. R., June 3.—Bernabe Acavado, Jose Torres, Ramon Troche

Cadeno and Juan Torres, the four men found guilty of murder and outrages committed in October, 1898, at Guayama, a suburb of Adjuntas, were executed by the garrote here today. They were all put to death within fifty minutes and the average time taken to kill each man was two minutes. All four of the condemned men confessed their crimes as they walked to the scaffold and two of them aided the executioner to adjust the garrote and forgave him for putting them to death. One of the prisoners resisted the adjustment of the cloth over his face. He said he wanted to die with his face uncovered. Finally after fifteen minutes' struggle the man was subdued. The scaffold was arranged so that the condemned men did not see the bodies of their companions. There were only thirty witnesses of the execution.

#### THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

There Were No Developments Of Special Note On Tuesday.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 3.—There were no developments or incidents of special note in the anthracite coal miners' strike today. The mine workers tried hard to bring out additional engineers, firemen and pump runners and the companies were equally earnest in their endeavors to hold all those employees who have remained loyal to them. The union succeeded in getting out a number of men and tonight, the labor leaders assert that they are satisfied with the day's work. One or two collieries had to shut down their pumps, owing to lack of men, but in all other cases the operatives were able to fill vacancies by drawing on a reserve force. The mine owners claim that thus far they have employed very few non-union men. Disturbances of a minor nature are becoming very frequent. These affairs are in the nature of demonstrations by men ranging in numbers from about a dozen up to one hundred. Many of the workmen who go to their homes after finishing work are accompanied by coal and iron police. In nearly every colliery temporary living quarters have been established for those who do not care to leave.

#### HON. SOLOMON SPALDING.

Death Of One Of New Hampshire's Prominent Business Men.

Nashua, N. H., June 3.—One of the most prominent residents of this city and a prominent man throughout the state, Hon. Solomon Spalding, died suddenly at his home here today. Mr. Spalding was ninety-one years of age. He was well known in banking and railroad circles throughout New England, having been at one time president of the Wilton railroad, and a stockholder in other lines. He was also president of the New Hampshire Banking company. At the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument, at Charlestown, Mass., over sixty years ago, Mr. Spalding commanded the artillery battery that fired the salutes. He is survived by three children. The last few years of Mr. Spalding's life were overshadowed by misfortune, largely the result of the collapse of the Globe Savings bank of Chicago, of which his son, Charles, was treasurer. The failure of the New Hampshire Banking company and litigation added to his cares. Notwithstanding these reverses, Mr. Spalding was rated as a wealthy man.

#### BASEBALL.

The following is the result of the baseball games played yesterday:

##### National League.

Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1; at Brooklyn.  
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3—ten innings; at Philadelphia.  
Boston 3, St. Louis 11; at Boston.  
New York 4, Chicago 12; at New York.

##### American League.

Cleveland-Boston, rain.  
Baltimore 7, St. Louis 6; at Baltimore.  
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 7; at Philadelphia.  
Washington 2, Detroit 0; at Washington.

##### New England League.

Lawrence 7, Lowell 4; at Lawrence.  
Dover 4, Manchester 8; at Dover.  
Fall River 5, Concord 8; at Fall River.  
Haverhill 6, Nashua 3; at Haverhill.

#### A FARMERS CONGRESS.

Carbondale, Ill., June 2.—A call for the national farmers congress to be held at Macon, Ga., beginning October 7, has been issued. Most of the topics to be discussed are of a national and international character.

#### BALCH TAKEN TO EXETER.

Ed Balch, well known hereabouts, was taken to the Exeter jail on Tuesday afternoon by Sheriff Marcus M. Collis and Deputy George L. Collis, to serve a sentence of two months and pay costs of prosecution, for the larceny of a grindstone. Balch was arraigned at the October term of the superior court last year, but sentence was deferred. On Tuesday he was brought before Judge Pike in this city and given his sentence.

## SENATE KILLS NAVY YARD PROVISION.

Will Agree To Have One Vessel So Built, No More.

## THE HOUSE BILL IS KILLED.

Latter Provided For One Of Several Classes To Be So Constructed.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Sufficient progress has now been made on the naval bill by the senate committee to insure the insertion of several important provisions, which will be agreed to when the measure reaches the conference state. The most important is on providing a cadet appointment for each senator, and four annually for the president, which would result in an increase of line officers gradually until the number required for prospective duties with the new navy has been attained.

The senate committee will not agree to the house committee provision, through which over 400 cadets were to be allowed the naval academy, in addition to those now authorized. Such an increase is believed far in excess of the demands of the navy, and would lead to blocking promotion and filling the lower grades excessively.

It has been definitely decided in committee that there shall be no general shipbuilding at the navy yards, as provided in the house bill authorizing at least one vessel of the several classes constructed at each of the leading yards. The senate committee will agree to have one battleship or armored cruiser constructed at some navy yard to be designated by the secretary of the navy, but no more.

The senate committee further has decided to accept the programme of increase adopted by the house.

#### FOR STONING A TRAIN.

Four Tramps Taken Into Custody Between Exeter and Newfields.

Exeter, June 3.—Four men giving their names as Edward Taylor of Lebanon, Thomas Curtis of Portland, Me., Harry Hayes of Lewiston, Me., and John Murray of Montreal, were arrested by the police this afternoon for stoning a freight train.

Conductor Frank Berry of freight number 610, on arriving at Exeter at one o'clock this afternoon, reported to Station Agent Nowell that a gang of tramps had stoned his train between Exeter and Newfields breaking a window in the buggy and doing other damage. The police were acquainted with the matter and Superintendent Gooch and Special Officers Fred and Arthur Gray and Dwyer proceeded to action.

A handcar was boarded and the officers worked themselves into a white heat in propelling their auto to the scene of the mischief. The four men mentioned above were found asleep under a tree by the side of the track and were placed under arrest. The men stated that they had been drinking and did not know what they had done.

The railroad men's story was that the prisoners rode from Portland to Newfields yesterday, stopping over in the latter town last night. This noon they attempted to board the freight train but were driven off by a brakeman. In spirit of revenge they stoned the buggy, the trainmen men having a narrow escape from injury.

#### A MONOPOLY OF NOVELTIES.

In a show so large as that of the Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers consolidation of great shows the features would under ordinary circumstances be so few in number that they might be easily mentioned in detail in a notice of ordinary length. This year, however, these shows have been organized apparently with the purpose of making them so much larger and better in the way of features that there can be no possible question as to their supremacy over all other shows. As they are to be here soon it may be as well to attempt to give a few of the leading features.

First among them are the Aurora Zouaves, that prize-winning lot of young men who, after winning all the interstate contests in drilling and tactics in this country for many years, were not satisfied until they had given Europe a sample of what young American manhood can do when it sets out to surpass the rest of the world in anything. The various countries of continental Europe responded in a most generous manner and their royalty and nobility said without reservation that they were certainly the best drilled soldiers in the world. Then there is the great loop the loop, the loop on a bicycle by Diavolo, a really wonderful feat. Coming to the regular circus features, there are no less than the twenty-three champion bareback riders of both sexes, and the shows claim that no other show

## COMFORT IN SHOES



Solid comfort and the height of fashion CAN be combined in moderate priced shoes, but the fact remains that that is rarely done.

Too many manufacturers and dealers have the short sighted habit of sacrificing prettiness for the sake of large profits.

Our profits are small. Our shoes reach the maximum of comfort and style. We buy from conscientious manufacturers.

We repair shoes cheaper than anybody in town.

Mens' Shoes Tapped, - - 35c.

Ladies' " " - - 30c.

Children's " " - - 25c.

Mens' Hand Sewed Tapped, 75c.

The Best Rubber Heels, - 35c.

We use the best stock and first-class work done while you wait.

We have one of the Largest and Best Lighted Boot and Shoe Stores in the City.

## L. GERBER,

### 36 MARKET ST.

Has the equal to any one of the twenty-three. Miming, the unicycle marvel, is unquestionably the greatest individual acrobat in the world. He appeared for nearly three years at every performance at the London Aquarium and was the greatest attraction ever known in the metropolis of the world. The Jackson Family Cycling Septette, and Starr, the Shooting Star, complete a cycling contingent such as was never before dreamed of. A quartette of cakewalking horses provide the finest display of high school horsemanship ever seen. Four herds of performing elephants head a list of trained animals the greatest the world has known. Daffie Julian, Emma Stickney, Lina Jeal, Josie Lowanda, Josie St. Leon and Oulka Moore are a phenomenal quintette of equestriennes. The Five De Lucras, the Five St. Leons and the Four La Montes form the greatest group of European acrobats in circus history. The Ten Peerless Potters fully deserve their title, the Greatest Aerial Act on Earth. There are dozens of others for whom there is no room to individualize. There are all sorts of hippodrome races and a superb new free street parade, which will be the initial display of a day of displays that will attract every lover of the great and the good in the most popular form of entertainment and diversion. These great shows will exhibit here on Monday, June 23.

#### CITY SIDELIGHTS.

There have been many notable celebrations in Portsmouth. Among the most remarkable, of course, were those attendant upon the return of the Sons of Portsmouth, not much less than fifty years ago. Another of more local importance was the commemoration of the rescue of the survivors of the Greeley Arctic expedition, by Admiral, then Captain Schley.

This particular event has recently been described in the columns of the Herald in connection with the account of Admiral Schley's recent visit to this city. It must have been an inspiring sight when the plucky Greeley and his no less courageous companions were driven through the streets of our good old city, in company with their heroic rescuers. Portsmouth will assuredly never forget the spectacle. All this happened in the early eighties, in 1884, to be exact.

Many years later, in 1897, Portsmouth witnessed another important celebration. All of us remember the parade of the jacksies from the White Squadron, and the other interesting happenings accompanying that event. Old Strawberry Bank gave the officers and men of Uncle Sam's warships a most cordial reception at that time. It will be remembered that the ill-fated battleship Maine, which was destroyed in Havana harbor in February of the following year, was one of the visiting ships.

The marines from Guantanamo, whose exploits were the wonder of the civilized world, visited Portsmouth immediately after the close of the war with Spain and they were received in a manner which has made Portsmouth hospitality proverbial among the members of the marine corps. When these battle-scarred veterans marched through our streets, enthusiasm knew no bounds.

The latest of Portsmouth's celebrations occurred about two years ago on the occasion of the last visit of the North Atlantic squadron. This particular event is so recent that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon details, but it will be agreed that in magnitude and national significance it overtopped them all.

#### GREAT DEMAND FOR WHISKEY.

One effect of the brewery workers' strike in Boston and surrounding towns is noticeable in the increased amount of whiskey which is being called for. The demand has been enormous, and to meet this a shipment of 10 carloads of Old Kentucky and Old Charter brands has just been made from Louisville to New England points. It is the largest single shipment ever made by a distiller. In fact, it is the largest shipment of whiskey in the world. The unprecedented demand for whiskey instead of beer or ale, which union men cannot drink because of the strike, has reduced the stock in the hands of the jobbers to a very low point, but this shipment will serve to replenish it.

Summer seems to have arrived.



## PELTING THE EARTH.

A CONSTANT SHOWER OF METEORS INTO OUR ATMOSPHERE.

Some of the Larger Ones Which Reached the Earth Unconsumed. Fragment of a Comet's Tail—The Intense Cold of Space Felt by Man.

The atmosphere forms an armor which is almost impenetrable to the meteors that are constantly pelting the earth. About 2,000 of these wanderers in space hit our atmosphere every 24 hours. Most of the meteors are small. They come rushing through space, strike the atmosphere, and the friction against the molecules of air heats them to a white heat and sets them ablaze. Sometimes part of one may reach the earth; but, as a rule, they are consumed, and the dust alone, cosmic dust, drops upon the surface.

One of the earliest known meteors fell in 204 B. C. in Phrygia, where for a long time it was worshipped. It was carried to Rome and was supposed to be a messenger from the gods. Livy describes a shower of meteoric stones. The people were greatly alarmed, and the senators were demoralized and declared a nine days' festival to propitiate the gods. There is at Mecca a meteorite which fell in 690 A. D. and is still worshipped by the faithful.

In Chinese literature there is mention of meteors which fell in 614 B. C. The oldest known meteorite which was seen to fall is now on exhibition at Esselsheim, Alsace, Germany. In 1432 it came crashing down through the air with a roar that prostrated peasantry with fright. I buried itself deeply in the earth. It weighed 260 pounds and hangs today in the parish church.

The Chupaderos meteorite, which weighed 25 tons, fell in Chihuahua, Mexico. The largest meteorite known in the Pear stone, which weighs approximately 100 tons. The stone of Canon Diablo weighs at least ten tons and exploded high in air, the pieces being found all over the surrounding country. In Italy several instances are known of the loss of life from meteorites. A peasant was sitting in his cabin and was killed by an iron mass that crashed through the roof. The act was regarded as a visitation of divine anger.

The city of Milan is perhaps the only one that has been struck by a meteorite. A meteorite of several pounds' weight fell in the heart of that city in the year 1690, on the authority of Paolo Maria Tezzano, and struck a Franciscan monk.

More remarkable are the falls at sea. That a ship should be struck would seem an extraordinary chance, yet a Swedish ship was so struck, the stone killing two of the crew. On Dec. 1, 1896, the ship Walkammar was sailing from New York to Bremen when her officers noticed a brilliant meteor that appeared to be bearing down on the vessel from southeast to northwest. It passed with a loud roar and hissing sound and plunged into the sea ahead of the ship. That it was a meteor of large size was evident, for a few minutes later the ship was struck by a third wave.

Even more remarkable was the experience of the British ship Cadwall, which reached San Francisco Nov. 29, 1897. During a severe storm a large and brilliant meteor was observed rushing down upon the ship, and with a roar and filling the air with fumes of sulphur it passed between the masts of the ship and fell into the sea not 50 feet from the rail.

One of the greatest curiosities possessed by man today is a supposed fragment of a comet in Mazapil, Mexico. The fragment is believed to be a part of the tail of Biela's comet. In 1846 something happened in space. A wreck occurred. Biela's comet may have collided with another comet. In any case, the comet divided, and many living observers remember seeing the two parts gradually separating.

Some fatality pursued one part of the comet, and it met its fate in infinite space, literally went to pieces and became a wreck upon the shoreless sea of space. Astronomers predicted that if the comet itself did not appear in 1872 its wreckage would become visible as shooting stars, and this prediction was realized apparently, as on Nov. 27, 1872, there burst from the heavens a cloud of shooting stars. During the display one piece dropped upon the earth and was secured at Mazapil, Mexico, and was declared to be a part of the great comet.

The average meteorite immediately after its fall is intensely hot, but at least one, which was handled immediately after falling, still held the intense cold of space. A few men can say that they have experienced this. A meteorite exploded above Bismarck, Kangra and Punjab, India, in 1898, and a section was picked up immediately by some natives, who dropped it with expressions of pain. The explosion had exposed the interior of the meteor, which had been chilled by the intense cold of space and was so cold that its effect was like a burn. This fragment is now to be seen in the Field museum. Of it Dr. Farrington, the curator, said, "This is perhaps the only instance known where the cold of space has become perceptible to human senses."—New York Sun.

**Unwelcome Visitor.**  
"Well, Miss Grace, time was, time is, but time shall be no more."

Miss Grace—Why, Mr. Stacy, I hope you don't intend to remain till the clock runs down! It's an eight day time-piece!—Jewellers Weekly.

**Actually Insulting.**  
Conductor (hastily)—How old is that child?

Young Mother (indignantly)—Do I look old enough to have a child old enough to pay fare?—New York Weekly

## A BUCCANEER BOOM.

The Brethren of the Coast Sacked Towns When Galleons Filled Them.

Frank R. Stockton, writing in St. Nicholas a series of narrative sketches of "The Buccaneers of Our Coast," says:

The buccaneers were afraid of nothing. They paid no attention to the rules of war. A little ship would attack a big one without the slightest hesitation, and, more than that, would generally take it, and in every way Spain was beginning to feel as if she were acting the part of provider to the pirate seamen of every nation.

Flinding that she could do nothing to diminish the number of the buccaneering vessels, Spain determined that she would not have so many richly laden ships of her own upon these dangerous seas; consequently a change was made in regard to the shipping of merchandise and the valuable metals from America to her home ports. The cargoes were concentrated, and what had previously been placed upon three ships was crowded into the holds and between the decks of one great vessel, which was so well armed and defended as to make it almost impossible for any pirate ship to capture it. In some respects this plan worked very well, although when the buccaneers did happen to pounce upon one of these richly laden vessels in such numbers and with such swift ferocity that they were able to capture it they rejoiced over a prize far more valuable than anything the pirate could have ever dreamed of before. But it was not often that one of these great ships was taken, and for a time the results of Spanish robbery and cruelty were safely carried to Spain.

But it was very hard to get the better of the buccaneers. Their lives and their fortunes depended upon this boom, and if in one way they could not get the gold out of the Spaniards, which the latter got out of the natives, they would try another. When the miners in the goldfields find they can no longer wash out with their pans a paying quantity of the precious metal, they go to work on the rocks and break them into pieces and crush them into dust; so when the buccaneers found it did not pay to devote themselves to capturing Spanish gold on its transit across the ocean many of them changed their methods of operation and boldly planned to seize the treasures of their enemy before it was put upon the ships.

Consequently the buccaneers formed themselves into larger bodies commanded by noted leaders and made attacks upon the Spanish settlements and towns. Many of these were found nearly defenseless, and even those which boasted fortifications often fell before the reckless charges of the buccaneers. The pillage, the burning and the cruelty on shore exceeded that which had hitherto been known on the sea. There is generally a great deal more in a town than there is in a ship, and the buccaneers proved themselves to be among the most outrageous, exacting and cruel conquerors ever known in this world. They were governed by no laws of warfare. Whatever they chose to do they did. They respected nobody, not even themselves, and acted like wild beasts, without the disposition which is generally shown by a wild beast to lie down and go to sleep when it has had enough.

There were times when it seemed as though it would be safer for a man who had a regard for his life and comfort to sail upon a pirate ship instead of a Spanish galleon or to take up his residence in one of the uncivilized communities of Tortuga or Jamaica instead of settling in a well ordered Spanish-American town with its mayor, its officials and its garrison.

It was a very strange nation of marine bandits which had thus sprung into existence on these faraway waters. It was a nation of grown up men who existed only for the purpose of carrying off that which other people were taking away. It was a nation of secondhand robbers who carried their operations to such an extent that they threatened to do away entirely with that series of primary robberies to which Spain had devoted herself. I do not know that there were any companies formed in those days for the prosecution of buccaneering, but I am quite sure that if there had been their stocks would have gone to a high figure.

### Courageous Window.

In some things the natives of Bengal and Behar are wonderfully courageous, and the bravest deed that I ever witnessed was performed in the coolest manner possible by two of my own domestic servants. One morning while seated in the veranda of my bungalow a mad jackal rushed through the grounds and went under a raised godown, which was close to the bungalow. I left the veranda for my gun, and on my return I discovered two of my servants armed with long spears creeping under the godown until they came within striking distance of the jackal, when they quickly transfixed him with their spears. The offer of a blank check on the Bank of England would not have induced me to act in the way that these brave fellows did.

An old dithar (sweeper), a man of the lowest caste in my service, who was nearly bent double with age, was the smartest hand at killing a venomous snake that I ever knew. The old fellow used to sit up at night in the forehouse for the purpose of destroying the cobra that came after the eggs, and one morning before dawn I stepped into the veranda of my bungalow in time to see him pulling a karait out of a hole with one hand, which grasped the reptile's tail, while in the other hand was held a stick, which promptly descended on the karait's head as soon as it appeared in view. It was all done very neatly and smartly and as quietly as the old man had been crushing a beetle. (Continued in Magazine.)

**Different Aspects.**  
It is we who have what we call self confidence. The other fellows are filled with self conceit. —Houston Transcript.

## Billous and Nervous Disorders Sick Headache and Constipation, TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS.

They cure Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. The First Dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction. For a Weak Stomach, Disordered Liver and Impaired Digestion they act like "Magic." Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try a Box of these PILLS, and they will be acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL.

BEECHAM'S PILLS taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

U. S. A. Depot, 365 Canal St., New York. In boxes, 10c. and 25c.

### CURRENCY IN WEST AFRICA.

Only Cowrie Shells and Slaves Are Used In Business.

The only recognized currency in Kano and throughout the greater part of the west African hinterland consists of cowrie shells and slaves. Near the coast 800 cowrie shells represent the value of an English penny. In the far interior the value of a shell is doubled. Even here 10 shillings' worth of money weighs 100 pounds.

Cowrie shells are indeed a perfect caricature of what a currency should be, lacking as they do the three characteristics which, according to political economists, a medium of exchange should possess—namely, intrinsic value, scarcity and portability. Where any larger amount is concerned than can easily be paid in shells, slaves are used as the medium of exchange.

A sort of feudal system prevails throughout the greater part of west Africa, the smaller towns paying annual tribute to the larger. Thus Kano has upward of 200 towns which pay tribute to its king, while it in turn pays tribute to Sokoto. Nearly the whole of this tribute is paid in slaves.

Were slavery suddenly abolished the whole system of government would be disorganized, and it would be impossible for most of the towns to find any other currency in which to pay. What obviously needs to be done is to introduce a regular coinage. This can only be done by the presence in largely increased numbers of Europeans in the country, by whose means any coin which might be thought desirable would soon obtain a circulation.

The only coin which is at present recognized in the interior is the Maria Theresa dollar. This coin, which is made in Vienna and bears date 1780, is manufactured exclusively for export to central Africa. It contains about 2 shillings' worth of silver, and its purchasing value in the Sudan varies from 3 shillings to 4s. 6d. It will pass in any of the larger towns, but not, as a rule, in the country districts.

The wholesale introduction of this or of any similar coin, which can, however, only be effected pari passu with the general extension of European influence, would greatly decrease the difficulties connected with the abolition of the slave trade. As the case is now, when a well to do native sets out on a journey of any length he calculates before hand the probable expense and takes a corresponding number of slaves. These he turns into cowrie shells at the various markets which he passes on his route. The value of a slave varies from 100,000 to 300,000 shells, or from £3 to £9. These are the average market prices. Slaves sold by private arrangement and whose character is known often fetch much higher prices.

The English traveler who objects on principle to accepting slaves in payment of a debt is often subjected to serious inconvenience in consequence. One native king to whom I had sold some rolls of silk became indebted to me to the extent of 750,000 cowries. As I refused to receive payment in slaves I had to wait altogether two months in order to extract what was due to me, and finally left the neighborhood in despair, when many thousands of shells were still owing.

The only advantage, as far as I could see, which the native derives from the use of the cowrie shells as money is the unlimited opportunities which it affords him for cheating the white man. The latter, who has seldom either time or patience to count his money, is compelled to accept from 10 to 25 per cent less than what the native professes to pay. —Contemporary Review.

### Latitude and Virtue.

Even persons who allow themselves a good deal of latitude at home are sensible of enlargement of their point of view in the change in their geographical position. If they come south of the tropic of Cancer, they are likely to lose some of their prejudices if they do not take up a new line of conduct. I cannot suppose that the character is changed by passing an imaginary line, so it must be that the change of latitude temporarily affects conduct. How otherwise does it happen that a man who in New England would not think of staying away from the morning service or of dodging the contribution box on some crosses the tropic of Cancer than his conscience permits him to take in a bullfight and also a cockfight on Sunday? Is not the Southern Cross as restraining as the Northern Cross? It would seem not. Would the same effect be produced upon a man if he traveled North instead of south?

The experiment might easily be tried, and it could be settled whether a man's virtue is geographical or personal. If he found that on going north his goodness increased and his moral stamina hardened, and that as he moved south his conscience apologized for his inclinations, he could establish a definite scale of virtue, marked by degrees of north and south latitude. And in order to

know what sort of a man he was at any given moment he would only need to consult the terrestrial map. If the traveler thinks this a fanciful theory, then he must invent another to account for his aberrations.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.

### The Slow Englishman.

Some of the best sayings of Chauncey M. Depew have been collected into book form. English appreciation of humor Mr. Depew delightfully sketches this way: "At a private dinner in England I told the very best story I could think of. It was greeted with a little laughter. Next day I met my host on the Strand. He advanced to me smiling, began to laugh as he grasped my hand and said: 'Do you know, Depew, that was a capital thing you got off last night, capital. And do you know I have just this minute been thinking what a capital thing it was. The point of the joke has just come to me.'"

"I said, 'Why, it must have traveled to you on a freight train.'"

"My dear Mr. Depew," said the Englishman, "I assure you I have not seen any freight train. I assure you I haven't, 'pon honor.'"

Mr. Depew told this story to an Englishman who had been in America for a long time. One of the officers of the Central road was with him in Mr. Depew's office when the story was told. The Englishman gave a courteous laugh, a forced and feeble ha, ha. When he turned into Duval's office and the door of the president's room had been shut, he remarked anxiously, "I say, what the blazes did Depew mean by that freight train?"

### She Forgot Her Lines.

An American woman married an Englishman, and her husband's relative, an English nobleman, came on one occasion to visit her. Of course, she desired to entertain him according to English etiquette, and at once put her Irish servant in training. She told Bridget to learn to say, "My lord, descend; breakfast is awaiting you." Bridget was practiced time and again, until she could repeat her lines very glibly. When milord came, Bridget was told to go up stairs at 9:30 o'clock, tap gently on his door and say, "My lord, descend; breakfast is awaiting you." Bridget thought she could acquire herself with credit. However, she grew excited at the door, knocked so loud that the occupant of the room sprang to the door and asked, "What's the matter?" Bridget began twisting her hands nervously, unable to think what she was to do, and finally gasped out, "My Gawd, rono down stairs to breakfast!"—Current Literature.

### Bismarck Was a Religious Man.

No man could have had less taste for dogmatical discussions than Bismarck, and yet his was essentially a religious nature. A deep sense of reverence and true humility in face of the enigmas of nature was among the mainstays of his religious feeling. On one occasion he expressed himself to Herr von Poschinger with regard to the doctrine of metempsychosis—a doctrine in which Count Molke was also deeply interested. With Bismarck it may have been only a fleeting, fanciful thought—as Herr von Poschinger assures me it was—but what Bismarck said on the subject was eminently characteristic of the man. "If I had to choose the form in which I should prefer to live again," he said, "I am not so sure that I should not like to be an ant. You see," he said, "that little creature lives in a state of perfect political organization. Every one of them is obliged to work—lead a useful life; every one is industrious. There is complete subordination, discipline and order among the ants. They are happy for they work."—Sydney Whitman in Harper's Magazine.

### The Lake Captain.

The lake captain has no knowledge of the science of navigation. Never is he out of sight of land for any length of time, and he must know his route almost as a river pilot knows the stream he sails. In truth, so far as following his course goes, the lake captain is a pilot rather than a seaman. His steering is by compass and the shore line. Never does he watch for the sun in order to ascertain his position by an observation. He depends in a large measure upon landmarks in finding his way, and when they are hidden by fog or a snow squall he must make the best guess he can.

He has always at least one port to make in a day and sometimes two or three. No pilot meets him off a harbor to share his responsibility and steer his vessel in. He must not only keep the dock during storms and when entering and leaving port, but also during fogs and when the dense smoke from the forest fires of autumn lies on the water. In harbor and at sea the lake captain's duties are many and his hours of labor long.—Allan Henricks in North American Review.

## COOKING ACCIDENTS.

Things That Are Good to Know in Moments of Emergency.

"Accidents will happen," and it spite of the severe teaching that they happen only because of carelessness our sympathies go out to the victims thereof.

In no department of the house are accidents so certain and so deplorable as in the kitchen. We cannot wonder that cooks are so often cross.

The mistress gives her orders late or alters them at the last moment, the tradespeople are late in delivering; the fire is smoky, etc., with the result that hurry and a certain amount of loss of temper on all sides and in numerous small accidents that still further jar the family peace.

But for most of these untimely events some sort of remedy is possible, and let us begin with cooking accidents to see what may be done.

Your potatoes may be overboiled till they are broken and watery.

Remedy—Drain off all water possible. Put them, still in the saucepan without the lid, over the fire and stir about well with a wooden spoon till the water has evaporated and they have become floury. Then see there are no lumps left; add salt, pepper, a nice lump of butter or dripping and a little milk. Mix and heat well and serve as mashed potatoes.

Or it may be that the boiled fish has suffered the same fate.

Remedy—Quickly remove skin and bones, keeping the flesh in as large flakes as possible.

Make an egg sauce precisely as you intended to do for the boiled fish. Put the flakes into this and heat, but do not stir. Arrange toast on a dish, sprinkle with chopped parsley, pour in the fish and serve as a fricassee or as cusk à la creme, the latter being browned in the oven.

Custards curdle from a moment's too long contact with the fire.

Remedy—To each pint of milk used in the custard allow two teaspoonsful of cornstarch, mix with a little cold milk and strain the curdled custard into it. Stir over the fire and let it boil; then add a beaten egg, sugar and flavoring to taste and take off the fire at once. Serve as originally intended.

Mayonnaise sauce often insists upon curdling. No one can more than guess why. When it happens, it is generally because the ingredients were too cold enough or the oil was added too fast.

Remedy—Take a fresh cold egg, chill the old sauce, then add it drop by drop to the yolk of the fresh egg. Stir one way all the time.

White sauce or soup may be slightly discolored by a soiled pan or spoon or by the burning of the flour used.

Remedy—Turn it into a brown sauce by adding a little caramel or into a green one by using spinach juice, or you might add raw yolks of eggs until it is changed to a golden yellow.

When brown soups and sauces are pale and pasty looking, add more browned flour stirred smooth in water or caramel.

Sauces are sometimes thin and "runny" because the proportions have been mistaken, or they are too thick for the same reason.

Remedy—For thin sauces add extra flour mixed thin with milk or water. Add to the sauce and bring to a boil. For thick sauce add milk, little by little, until the sauce is of the right consistency.

When jelly or custard is turned from a mold, it sometimes breaks.

Remedy—Break into small bits, heat high in a glass dish and pour around it whipped cream, with a border of lady fingers dipped in orange wine.

If a molded pudding is broken by sticking to the mold, repair if possible the broken bit and cover with a layer of white of eggs beaten to a snow and sweetened and flavored.

If it is too far gone for this, break it into bits—cover with the meringue and brown in the oven. Decorate this mass by a border of currant jelly.

If pastry is burned, grate off the blackened crust, touch lightly with milk and white of egg, sprinkle with sugar and brown again.

When croquette mixtures are too wet to mold and shape, put in more chopped meat or fish, or in a desperate case finely pounded bread crumbs.

When jelly is cloudy and clear soup is not clear, pour either one into a clean pan—scrupulously clean it must be—take the whites and shells of two eggs, break the latter and beat into the former. Throw these into the pan and let all boil up together. Then cover, set to one side for five minutes and strain.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Language of Flags.

To "strike the flag" is to lower the national colors in token of submission. Flags are used as the symbol of rank and command, says The School Journal, the officers using them being called flag officers. Such flags are square to distinguish them from other banners.

A "flag of truce" is a white flag displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire for a parley or consultation.

The white flag is the sign of peace. After a battle parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or bury the dead under the protection of a white flag.

The red flag is a sign of defiance and is often used by revolutionists. In our service it is the mark of danger and shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder.

The black flag is the sign of piracy. The yellow flag shows a vessel to be at quarantine and is the sign of contagious disease. A flag at half mast means mourning. Fishing and other vessels return with a flag at half mast to announce the loss or death of some of the men. Dipping a flag is lowering it slightly and then hoisting it again to salute a vessel or fort.

If the president of the United States goes abroad, the American flag is carried in the bows of his barge or hoisted at the main of the vessel on board of which he is.

## The Apriots of Toledo.

In The Century there is an article on "Toledo, the Imperial City of Spain," written by Stephen Bonsal. Mr. Bonsal says: "As we climb the hill it is well to recall what the cigarrallos are. While the Archbishop Rodrigo claims their introduction into Toledan life for the Goths it is more than likely that we owe them to the blessed Moors, like almost everything else that is desirable in Spain. For centuries and generations they have been the Apulian forms to which the poets and philosophers of Spain have withdrawn from the annoyances of the world to enjoy their Falernian wine and figs. As we approach still nearer we find them to be little vine clad summer houses, akin in simplicity of architecture to the huerta of Sevilla and the carmen of the Alhambra hills. Grouped about the mountain slopes, they peep out from behind trellises of running vines, in an atmosphere sweet with the fragrance of the wild jasmine and the rose, and the cooling of the doves, the cots of which surround the little atalaya, or watch tower of each cigarral, is symbolic of the peace and plenty and contentment which here prevail.

"While the cigarrallos have not the innumerable fountains of the Seville huerta or the inexhaustible supply of melted snow from the heights of the Sierra Nevada, which gives an arctic freshness to the Granada carmen, they are always delightfully cool and pleasant while Toledo below is steaming and sizzling in the torrid heat. The gardens are planted with fig and almond trees, and above all with apriots, the beloved meek meek, which the Saracen brought with him from out of the east. You may have eaten the melon of Valencia, the peach of Aragon, but until you have eaten the apriot in a Toledan cigarral you will have lived ignorant of luscious fruit."

### Spanish Panettie.

The cabinet crisis which took place in Spain in 1888 exhibits an amusing phase of Spanish character. The ministerial crisis had existed almost a year when the resignation of the cabinet took place as the result of a trivial question of military etiquette. The queen had left Madrid for an excursion to Valencia, which the minister of justice insisted on her making, according to the publisher's arrangement, lest the postponement should be construed as a sign of fear of the Zorillist Republicans, who had convoked a mass meeting in the same city. The Infanta Isabel, who was left to represent her, decided to take a journey also and informed General Martinez Campos that her sister, the Infanta Eulalia, would give out the military watchword.

The military governor of Madrid replied that the married infanta was not legally competent to perform that office, and that it was impossible, according to military rules, for him to receive the parole from her husband, Prince Antonio, du de Montpensier, who was only a captain in rank. The minister of war, who was not on good terms with the captain general, sent a brusque telegram ordering him to receive the password from the Princess Eulalie, whereupon General Campos offered his resignation. All attempts to accommodate the quarrel failed, and as a majority of the cabinet sided with the captain general General Cassola and the ministers who had supported his view resigned their portfolios. Senor Sagasta headed in the resignation of the entire cabinet to the queen regent, but subsequently, upon the latter's request, formed a new ministry.

### Portuguese as Forwarding Agents.

When I landed at the government wharf, where the lighters are unloaded, I looked about me upon a scene that recalled Strasburg after the siege. Lorenzo Marquez appeared to have sustained either a bombardment or an earthquake. Fortunately I had a friend with me capable of explaining that what I saw was the result neither of war nor of a providential act of wrath. It was simply the Portuguese government acting as a forwarding agent.

First I saw masses of boxes containing tinned provisions from Chicago—they had been smashed open and were scattered about as by the effect of a well directed shell. With them lay thousands of little rock drills, made also in America. They were scattered all over the sand and seemed to have here no more value than banana peelings. No doubt some miners in Johannesburg were wondering what had become of their rock drills.

A step farther I saw a barricade of sacks, some containing rice, some lime. The lime was on top of the rice, and I could easily imagine the pleasant taste that would result from this unholy alliance in this tropical temperature. Then I stumbled upon the complete outfit for a mine railway—little cars, little wheels, little rails, little iron sleepers, along with innumerable nuts and accurately fitted parts that had been carefully packed in Birmingham or Philadelphia. Here they lay all smashed as though they had been wrecked in a railway collision.—"White Man's Africa," by Poulton Bigelow.

### Expressed Nautically.

A certain admiral, upon coming on board a ship, was met by an old classmate with the salutation, "Hello, old fellow, how are you?" Observing that the admiral had carefully combed his back hair forward up and over, to cover the bald top of his head, he added, "Well, that's the first time I ever saw afterguard doing foretop duty!"—"On a Man-of-war."

### Fitted to the Occasion.

One of the late James Payn's stories concerned a dean, famous as a gourmet, who in his dinings out was of course asked to say grace. The worthy dignitary first scanned the menu. If it was an ordinary repast, the grace began, "Lord, we thank thee," "but," added Payn, "if there was turtle soup the invocation commenced, 'Bountiful Creator!'"

## MUSIC IN WAR.

It Inspires the Men to Be Brave and to Endure.

To the present day, in all the armies of the world, musical war signals are considered not only musical, but absolutely indispensable. The infantry drill regulations of the United States army give the music and significance of more than 60 trumpet signals—calls of warning or of assembly, of alarm, of service, with such names as "guard mounting," "drill," "stable," "to arms," "fire," "retreat," "church," "fatigue," "attention," "forward," "quick time," "double time," "charge," "lie down," "rise," etc., besides a dozen or more drum and fife signals, all of which must be known to the soldiers, to whom they are a definite language, in the sense of Wagnerian Leit-motive. Every one is familiar with such expressions as "drumming up recruits," "drumming out deserters" and so on.

Besides its importance for signaling purposes, there are no fewer than five others for music in the army. A few words about each of these must suffice. Zoller, the African traveler, says that "among all savage and half civilized races song and dance are considered as indispensable aids to military training as drilling and drumming in our armies."

The marvelous precision with which these primitive races execute their war songs and dances has been commented upon by many admiring explorers, and as the value of perfect drill and cooperation is well understood, music, which supplies the regularity of rhythm, is seen to be of paramount importance. When our armies parade, they always do so to the measured beat of military band or drum and fife.

Another very curious use of music in war is suggested by the word "panic." The historian Rowbotham says that "all panic is derivable from the trumpet-like sound, if we may trust the derivation of the word, which refers the first panic to the time when the great Gaius Paul put to flight an army by a sudden shout." Many savages use wild songs and shouts or drums and horns to inspire terror and to create a panic in the enemy's ranks. So horrible is the sound of this music, both in itself and by its bloody associations, that it is said the Spanish settlers in some parts of South America to this day cannot hear the awful trumpets of the Indians without being frightened.

It is interesting to note that Homer represented the Trojans as going to battle with howling warcries, while the Greeks are silent, and that Thucydides makes Brasidas say, "They are cowards who think they can frighten us by their loud shoutings," thus indicating that the more civilized Greeks did not resort to this method of creating a panic. It is believed that one cause of the defeat of the Chinese in their last war was that they at first relied too much on the effect of their war songs to frighten away the Japanese.

A military writer says that the drum in the army is used "especially for inspiring the soldiers under the fatigue of march or battle." This function of military music reminds one of the primitive custom of singing in order to facilitate work. It is recognized by the greatest authorities. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, for instance, wrote not long ago in the preface of the "Soldier's Song Book" that:

"Troops that sing as they march will not only reach their destination more quickly and in better fighting condition than those who march in silence, but inspired by the music and words of national songs will feel that self confidence which is the mother of victory."

The German army includes more than 10,000 military musicians, able-bodied men, who might as well be soldiers. We may feel sure that the great and shrewd commanders of the German army would not employ in times of war such an enormous number of musicians unless they believed that in this way these players could do more good than an equal number of fighting men. In other words, the generals fully appreciate and endorse the utility of music.—Forum.

### The Refinement of Royalty.

G. W. Russell, the author of "Collections and Recollections," records the following from an unpublished diary of Lord Robert Seymour as an example of the "refine of manners" in the highest circles of English society in the latter part of the last century. In 1788 Lord Robert made




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### WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

New England Section of New England Weather Bureau.

Most crops are reported as doing fairly well, although their growth has been retarded by the cool nights that have prevailed during the week, and there has been but little advance except in the grain and grass, the rains that have fallen having considerably helped these crops. All correspondents unite in saying that the season is now not in advance of the average, and the northern portion of the section is a little backward.

Fall-sown grain is doing well, except in a few localities where the stand is somewhat yellowed by the heat and sunshine of the preceding week. In parts of the northern portion of the section it was cut down by the frost that occurred on the morning of the 28th; the concurrence of opinion is, however, that the outlook is good for that planted and that more will be sown than is usually the case in New England.

The condition of grass is generally more favorable than it was last week, and the feed in pastures is improving, especially in the northern portion. Clover that was somewhat injured by frost, has taken a new start and now bids fair to make a good crop. Old fields are somewhat thin and a small yield is to be expected from them. Lowlands are looking well, except where there is an excess of moisture in the ground.

Pears, plums and apples are reported as setting exceptionally full, except Baldwin apples, which, as previously reported, were not making a heavy bloom. Peaches are somewhat damaged by frost, but more reports indicate that the damage to all fruits by frost was much less than was thought at first. Strawberries are ripening slowly and are small, but a fair crop is expected. Complaint is still made of damage by caterpillars and canker worms, and, as mentioned in previous bulletins, caterpillars are uncommonly abundant in portions of Massachusetts.

Most garden truck is reported as doing fairly well, although as in the case with nearly all crops, more sunshine and warmer nights are needed. The frost of the 29th cut down some few potatoes and some sweet corn, but much escaped damage owing to the high winds that prevailed. Peas are in bloom in Connecticut and Rhode Island, with radishes up and asparagus being cut. Work in the potato-raising section of Maine has received a setback from the heavy rains during the week.

### SENSE AND NONSENSE.

Little Margie (travelling with her mother in a sleeping car)—I guess it isn't any use to say my prayers to-night, mamma.

Mamma—Why not, darling?

Little Margie—Because with all this noise, God couldn't hear a word I said.—Chicago Record.

Before being taught how to shoot it might be well for the young idea to learn to know when it is loaded.

"There are lots of queer people in this world," said a waiter, the other day. "Last night, at supper, I gave a man an order of steak, and he kicked because it was not done to suit him. Of course I offered to get him another order, and took the meat to the kitchen. When I came in again, he tried the piece I gave him, and said it was done just right, and he gave me a quarter, besides. Did I get him a different piece? Not on your life. I just took that first order up, turned it over on the plate, patted it and brought it back to him, and he never knew the difference. Oh, yes, there are lots of queer people in this world."

Joseph Joy of Biddeford, was put on trial last week on the charge of malicious mischief and the evidence is said to have brought out the overwhelming fact that Mr. Joy called a neighbor "an old croquet wicket." They seem to be ultra sensitive over at Biddeford.

Walter Wiley of Camden, Me., broke a world's record a few days ago by catching a baseball thrown from a bank above the Burgess quarry to the bottom, a distance of about 330 feet. Several years ago somebody caught a ball thrown from the top of Bunker Hill monument 229 feet but Wiley has beaten him by a hundred feet. The ball was thrown by a Rockland boy in the presence of a number of witnesses. Wiley caught the ball all right but the awful velocity of the ball threw him off his feet and almost paralyzed his hand, temporarily.

"I see you have a new fountain pen. Just made of hard rubber and gold, isn't it?"

"This pen is made up of rubber, gold, ink and profanity—mostly the latter."

The lack of judgment which people will sometimes show when sending fragile articles through the mail is really surprising. An instance of this kind was noticed one night last week when a mail pouch was opened at the postoffice. Among the other matter which was dumped upon the table for distribution was a square pasteboard box, similar to the old fashioned paper collar boxes. The box was not in what might be truthfully called in perfect condition, for it had the appearance of having been caught between the bumpers of a couple of freight cars but when it was opened by the mail clerks, the contents were found to be in even worse shape. When the cover was lifted there fell out about a half pint of broken glass, accompanied by a handful of straw, which upon examination proved to be the fragments of a cut glass tumbler. The sender had simply stuffed the tumbler with straw, placed it in the box, and mailed it to its destination, in full confidence that it would arrive in safety. Probably in time he or she will be informed of the fate of the tumbler, and will profit by the experience, but be that as it may, it is a good thing for everyone to remember, when sending break-

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able goods by mail, to pack them carefully, for mail pouches are not handled upon pillows, but are dumped from the car to the platform as expeditiously as possible.

### BISHOP SCHARBOROUGH AND WOMEN'S HATS.

Bishop Scharborough of New Jersey has been out hunting for trouble. At a diocesan convention at Trenton the other day the bishop made a speech in which he denounced women who go bareheaded at seaside resorts or elsewhere, and hurled forth the dictum that the feminine members of his flock must wear hats or bonnets when they go to church.

There are many men in this country who will suspect, after this, that Bishop Scharborough is inclined to meddle with affairs that do not properly come within his jurisdiction. Let him go on devoting his entire attention to the spiritual needs of the women. If they want to get along without wearing costly hats—hats concerning the prices of which they sometimes, it is to be feared, deceive their trusting husbands—why should the prelate interfere? Without women's hats there would be less sin in the world than at present. Many a woman has sold her soul for a hat and many a man has cheated his neighbor to pay for it.

Bishop Scharborough may some day have a monument subscribed for by the milliners; but if he can't find anything worse in New Jersey than bare heads he must be living in the next place to heaven.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### DOVER.

Harrison Haley, ex-cashier of the Cocheco national bank, had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning on the Third street crossing of the western division of the Boston & Maine. The 10.30 train for Boston was moving out and Mr. Haley was walking between the rails of the track on which the 10.30 train was approaching at considerable speed, with his back toward the train. Patrolman Cornell shouted to him, and the engineer of the train blew the whistle and set the air brakes. Mr. Haley stepped outside the track just as the train rushed by.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Mahoney was held from St. Mary's Catholic church at eight o'clock yesterday morning. Requiem mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Daniel W. Murphy. The interment was in St. Mary's cemetery. The bearers were Thomas Roach, Peter Donnelly, Patrick Sweeney and James Mahoney.

Emma King, the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William King, who was severely burned a month ago, died Monday evening. The funeral will be held from St. Charles' Catholic church tomorrow evening.

### RYE.

The Farragut house, opens June 14, and on June 27 it will entertain 125 Knights Templar, of Boston, for four days, which, with the guests engaged, will make the house full, it accommodating 225. Mr. Hall, the manager, has guaranteed the Knights 40 teams per day for four days. He has returned from Bermuda, and the Farragut has been renovated and greatly improved.

Samuel Marden, who has been ill at his home in Rye Center, is now improving and is expected to be out soon.

The ladies aid and social circle of the Congregational church will give an entertainment and strawberry supper at the town hall, Wednesday evening, June 4. An interesting program will be provided. If stormy, the first fair evening.

C. de Lacey Evans, a Baltimore banker, is to build a handsome stone cottage upon his recently purchased lot at Straw's Point.

### STRATHAM.

This is Stratham's busy time. All along the line of the Portsmouth and Exeter street railway houses are filled with those who are doing the work of construction. At the Newfields corner the camp for the Italians has been located. This is a busy place after the work of the day is over and on Sunday. One sees a genuine Continental Sunday here.

The work of construction upon the car barn goes on apace. Many hands not only make labor light but make it quick.

Our market gardeners feel truly thankful for the little showers that revive the growing crops. Gowen, Emery, Pearson, and all the fraternity find nature a most skillful irrigator.

The selection, Messrs. G. E. Gowen, G. N. Hall and E. C. Batchelder, were busy several days last week inspecting the surveyor's work on the location of the street railway bed.

### THEATRICAL NOTES.

Al Hayman says that the theatrical season just ending is the most successful he has ever known. Americans have spent \$20,000,000 for theatrical amusements the past forty weeks.

Miss Ada Rehan, under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger, will be seen in

a new play, probably a dramatic version of George Meredith's Diana of the Crossways, the latter part of November.

The gross receipts of The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast, which has just concluded its phenomenal season at the Broadway Theatre, were \$501,000, an average of \$16,700 a week. It was rewritten for the American market by John J. Mc Nully for Klaw & Erlanger.

Martin Harvey, with his London company, will open his first American tour, at the Herald Square Theatre in New York Oct. 20. He will present a repertoire, which will include "The King's Children," "The Only Way," "After All," and probably "The Cigarette Maker's Romance."

Klaw & Erlanger's production of Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn will receive its premiere in Hartford, Conn., next November.

### NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., from the Kearsarge to the Brooklyn, as aid on the staff of Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan.

Ensign E. W. McIntire to the Michigan.

Naval Cadet J. P. Murdock, from the Kearsarge to European station, via the Buffalo.

Medical Inspector E. H. Green, from duty as member of medical examining board, Washington, to the Wisconsin as fleet surgeon of the Pacific station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. B. Kerr, from duty at navy yard, Boston, and report to commandant for duty with recruiting party.

### For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, Scurvy, Eruptions, etc.

### A NEW RULE.

A new rule has been established by the officials of the Boston & Maine in regard to baggage. So many pasteboard boxes have been used in the past for carrying clothing that great trouble has been experienced by the trainmen. The boxes would get broken and clothing would be scattered all over baggage cars. Hereafter all bundles must be contained in regular traveling cases.

The members of the Stafford Guards of Dover have organized an "Agony" band for the annual state encampment, which opens at Concord June 17. All musicians in the company have joined the band, and are diligently rehearsing for the army events. Several years ago the Guards had an "Agony" band, which was the principal feature of the muster.

### Persian Ideas.

An American traveler in Persia learned that the common soldiers of that country supposed that the English practice of firing a salute at the burial of a soldier had for its object the driving away of devils. Other mistaken impressions no less absurd he reports in his "Persian Life and Customs."

A village soldier asked me if I knew of dog worshippers. I told him I had heard of fire worshippers, cow worshippers and the like, but not of dog worshippers. He said he had seen some in Teheran. Some foreigners there had fed dogs at their tables, had washed and clothed them, fondled them in their laps and taken them riding in their carriages. Were they not dog worshippers?

An English sea captain, whose ship touched at Boshire, took a horseback ride through the streets of the city, but made so poor a display of horsemanship as to astonish and amuse the people. The next day a vendor of fruits came on board the ship and said to the captain: "I have made such an explanation as to free you from all reproach. There is no one who does not think that you are an expert rider, as becomes one of a nation of horsemen."

"And how did you do that?" asked the captain.

"I told them you was drunk."

## That Gold Spoon.

There are some men who seem to be favorites of fortune. They are industrious, cheerful workers, full of overflowing of the energy of splendid health, and success seems fairly to drop into their hands. It is of such as these that the less hardy and less successful man says enviously, "That fellow was born with a gold spoon in his mouth."


And yet on analysis it will be found that this success is largely due to splendid health, the endowment of a healthy mother.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives the mother health to give her child. It cures nervousness, nausea and sleeplessness. It makes the body comfortable and the mind content. It gives physical vigor and muscular elasticity so that the baby's advent is practically painless.

"I will endeavor to tell you of the many benefits I have derived from taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. B. E. Robertson, of Medicine Lodge, Barber Co., Kan. "In the fall of 1899 I was expecting to become a mother and suffered terribly with pains in the back of head; in fact I ached all over. Suffered with awful bearing-down pains; I was threatened for weeks with miscarriage. A lady friend told me to use Dr. Pierce's medicines. She had taken them and felt like a new woman. I began using the 'Favorite Prescription' and took four bottles before my baby came and two afterwards. I suffered almost death with my other two children, but hardly realized that I was sick when this baby was born and she weighed twelve and one-quarter pounds. She is now eleven months old and has never known an hour's sickness; at present she weighs thirty-seven pounds. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, and sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.



**THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT**

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And has received the commendation of Architects, Builders and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

**JOHN E. BROUGHTON**

**CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.**

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones and the removal of bodies in addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, on Loan and Turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of Rice and Avenue and North street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. H. Fletcher & Marked street), will receive prompt attention.

**M. J. GRIFFIN.**

### CERTAIN RESULTS.

Many a Portsmouth Citizen Knows How Sure They Are.

Nothing uncertain about the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Portsmouth. There is plenty of positive proof of this in the testimony of citizens. Such evidence should convince the most skeptical doubter. Read the following statement:

Mr. Charles Kennedy of 25 Gates street, says:

"A few years ago I was laid up with rheumatism for over two months, so that I could not get out of the house. I never regained my former strength, and my kidneys are apt to become sluggish. During the winter I was taken with a very lame back, and the constant ache made me miserable. I was so sore over my kidneys that I could hardly pick anything from the floor, and twinges caught me in the back that were excruciating. I went to Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street for Doan's Kidney Pills. After I commenced using them I gradually grew better until the lameness and soreness entirely disappeared."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

### Professional Cards.

**W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.**

Residence, 98 State St.  
Office, 26 Congress St.  
Portsmouth, N. H.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
7:30 to 10 Evenings

**C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.**

DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE  
Portsmouth, N. H.

**F. S. TOWLE, M. D.**

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

## W. E. Paul RANGES

—AND—

## PARLOR STOVES

### KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a first-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamel Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts

**39 to 45 Market Street**

### STANDARD BRAND.

## Newark cement

100 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

**THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT**

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And has received the commendation of Architects, Builders and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

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**JOHN E. BROUGHTON**

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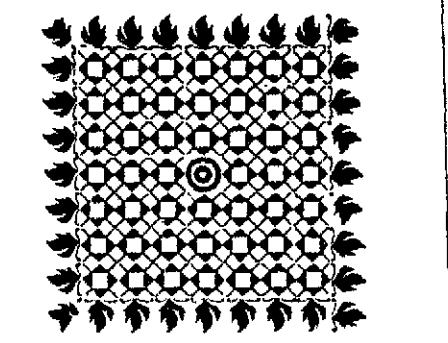
**M. J. GRIFFIN.**

## SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba. Cures of Infections and CURE IN 48 HOURS (MIDY)

without inconvenience.

Sold by all Druggists.



## THE HERALD

Has The Finest

## JOB PRINTING PLANT

In The City.

**Finest Work**

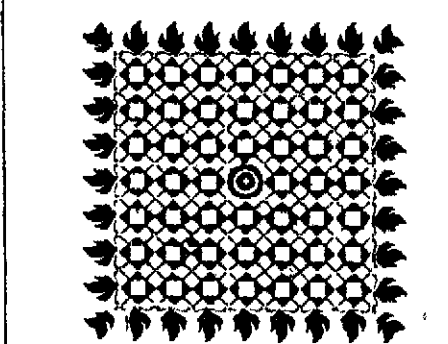
**Reasonable Prices.**

## 7-20-4

### 10c CIGAR

is the sales are constantly increasing in the old territory and meeting with big success in new fields.

**R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,**  
Manchester, N. H.



**OLIVER W. HAM.**  
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)  
60 Market Street.  
Furniture Dealer

—AND—  
**Undertaker.**

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hancock street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

## RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels. It is known as "Ripans Tablets," they have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of eating a physician for many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general tonic up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The small bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

## Underwood Typewriter



**EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.**

Principle New	Operation Unchanged
Writing Visible	Tabulating Rapidly
Speed Increased	Rolling Speed
Touch Elastic	Strength Maintained
Automatic Conventions	Actual Advantages

Examine the

## UNDERWOOD

At the Herald Office



## HAUGH,

### LADIES AND GENTS TAILOR

## 20 High Street.

The only new announcement that can be said of the celebrated

## 7-20-4

### 10c CIGAR

is the sales are constantly increasing in the old territory and meeting with big success in new fields.

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Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.  
Terms \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance, 50 cents a month, 7 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.  
Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.  
Communications should be addressed

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Telephone 21-3.

F. W. HARTFORD,  
B. M. TILTON  
Editors and Proprietors.

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H. Post Office  
second class mail matter-1

## For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.  
More local news than all other local papers combined. Try it.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.

We are not sure what is to be gained for the cause of science by such exploits as that of Prof. Heliopin in daring the volcano's wrath at Mont Pelee, and that of Prof. Jagger and Dr. Hovey in starting at some risk down the new and raging crater of La Soufriere in St. Vincent. If anything serious had happened to these bold explorers, the risk they took would have seemed rash, not to say foolhardy; but as they escaped with nothing worse than being covered with mud and grime, half suffocated and more than half exhausted, their action may be regarded as enthusiastic, if not heroic, in a worthy cause.

Without seeking to belittle the attempt of these scientific scholars to get as close a view as possible of volcanic action before it had subsided, we may as well admit that it may be of no small importance in reaching conclusions upon the causes, character and consequences of such internal convulsions as have been racking the Caribbees. At all events it shows that the quality of heroism which faces peril, suffering and the risk of death, may be displayed in the cause of science and human knowledge as well as for the pride of patriotism and the love of gain. It appears in the explorations of the Arctic regions and the quest for the pole, and in the effort to fathom the mysteries of the Antarctic continent, and it may well show itself on such an occasion as is afforded in Martinique and St. Vincent in an attempt to penetrate the utmost secrets of the volcano and the earthquake. There may be in it something of the spirit of adventure and of a love for the world's admiring attention, but without such eminently human motives many of the highest achievements of man would never be attained.—New York Mail and Express.

### SNAP-SHOTS.

Sympathetic strikes are those that are entitled to little sympathy.

The Boer war is ended, but the coronation row among the British nobility has only started.

Mr. Bryan has not yet issued any formal invitation to Mr. Hoar to come over and join the party.

'Ere's your 'ealth, John Bull! Also yours, Mr. Kruger, and that of all the brave boys in South Africa.

The close of the Boer hostilities causes something to be expected from Alfred Austin in the line of peaceful poetry.

Any doubts which arose some months ago as to whether Mr. Hanna intended to remain in politics have been wholly allayed.

John Bull's rocky promenade in South Africa is over at last. And J. B. will keep off the velvet for pleasure walks hereafter.

The empress of China, although the most remarkable woman in the world, has resisted the temptation to lecture or write heart-to-heart talks.

The courageous explorers who ascend Mont Pelee have not discovered a great deal beyond the fact that the crater is very large and the lava very hot.

The news of another uprising of Boxers in China may cause Count Von Waldersee to get out his uniform in expectation of another good-bye jubilee.

There seems to be no good reason why a steam, gasoline or other engine should be permitted to traverse the common streets and roads more rapidly than any other vehicle.

### CLIPPINGS.

Commencement comes but once a year; which is sad for the merchants but mercy to the rest.—Portland Advertiser.

Senator Hoar never becomes so overheated as to be wholly blinded.

## THE PRESIDENT ON LYNCHING.

"From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines, worse to the victims and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it.

"The men who fail to condemn these lynchings and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Understood me. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made and will be made to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring.

"But keep in mind that these cruelties in the Philippines have been wholly exceptional and have been shamelessly exaggerated. We deeply and bitterly regret that any such cruelties should have been committed, no matter how rarely, no matter under what provocation, by American troops. But they afford far less justification for a general condemnation of our army than these lynchings afforded for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place. In each case it is well to condemn the deed, and it is well also to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same sweeping condemnation."—Memorial Day Speech at Arlington.

He differs from his own party on some issues, but he looks at the democrats, and "can see nothing in their position which would make me look to their party for a solution of the questions."—New York Mail and Express.

Can it be that Brother Dunning, or any other man, really fails to appreciate the sweet girl graduate? Are merchants the only class that know a good thing? Well, hardly, in this section!—Kennebec Journal.

The corn crop failed in Kansas last year and now the prospect for her wheat crop is said to be gloomy. If things keep going this way we may be prepared for another outburst of Populism.—Boston Transcript.

A writer in an English periodical has caused some stir by predicting that the United States will fall to pieces, presently on account of the vast increase of vanity among our people. This is funny when we consider the boasted egotism of John Bull.—Newburyport News.

Those girls in Springfield, Ohio, who have decided to go to receive their diplomas dressed in dark skirts and white dresses, instead of in the traditional white dress, are too sensible for their age. Who desires to see a girl dress in imitation of some Aunt Sally? Nor is the substitute more economical than the white dress, which is indeed a very pretty conventionalism.—Boston Journal.

Our interests in the east are growing and as Asia is destined to be the theater of the world's commercial conflicts in the future, no colony of vantage will be abandoned or sacrificed. Uncle Sam is a generous and chivalrous old gentleman, but he is not likely to mount his Rosinante and sally forth like the hero of La Mancha in quest of Quixotic adventure.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

### RICHER THAN EVER.

Samuel L. Clemens—better known to the world at large as Mark Twain—is today a richer man than he ever was. It has been generally understood that Mr. Clemens had recovered some of the losses he incurred through the failure of the publishing firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., in which he was interested, but it is not generally known that, largely through the wise and unselfish advice of his friend, H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil millionaire, he has not only recovered all he lost, besides paying a lot of debts which he was under no obligation to pay, but now has more money than ever.

### TESTING THE ARMOR.

A sample of the first lot of thin-fabric armor plate of any appreciable amount ever manufactured in this country has been tested under the direction of the naval ordnance bureau at the Indian Head proving ground. The plate tested was 3½ inches thick. It represented the first group of armor for the new armored cruisers of the Pennsylvania class. Two shots were fired at the plate from a 4-inch gun. The penetration was stated as about an inch and a half. The test was pronounced satisfactory.

### THAT CHAPTER.

A chapter on Scott's Emulsion often holds a prominent position in the histories of weak children.

The gist of that chapter usually reads like this—"child weak, pale, thin, no appetite, fretful, weakness left over from grippe or other disease. Began small doses Scott's Emulsion three times a day after meals. No apparent change first week. Then appetite improved, then strength increased, then child more lively, slept better, a decided gain in weight, better color in the face."

And so it goes till the child is reported well and strong.

Sounds simple enough and it is simple—Scott's Emulsion is just what the weak child needs.

Send for Free Sample.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

### CITY BRIEFS.

The weather prophets are predicting a drought.

The police report all quiet along the Piscataqua.

This is commencement week at New Hampshire college.

A large amount of baggage went to York this morning.

The next attraction will be the "Sweet Girl Graduate."

The telegraph offices report an unusual volume of business.

A submarine cable to the Fiji Islands was opened June 1.

The June brides are being favored with typical June weather.

There is every prospect of a busy summer at the navy yard.

Physicians report that the general health of the city is improving.

The interior of the American Express company's office is being remodeled.

Visitors from York report the early season business as more than ordinarily large.

The nightly showers are much appreciated by the man who sprinkles the streets.

Work on the new plant of the White Mountain Paper company is progressing rapidly.

The schooner Sadie A. Kimball sailed for Boston with a cargo of brick on Tuesday.

Another gang of Italians arrived on Tuesday for work on the Kittery and Elliot electric road.

The demand for books at the public library is larger than usual at this season of the year.

The train due to arrive from Boston, at 10:35 o'clock this morning, was twenty minutes late.

The Spanish War Veterans of the state are to have a reunion in Concord on the evening of June 18.

The Naval orchestra goes to Newport, N. H., today, Wednesday, to play at a wedding there this evening.

The lawyers are busy on account of the adjourned session of the superior court now being held in this city.

The regular session of the Young Men's Whist club will take place at Conservatory hall on Thursday evening.

The weather man hasn't quite mastered the combination yet and he tried to work off some dog day weather as a starter for June.

People who were up early enough on Monday morning witnessed the somewhat unusual spectacle of a rainbow in the western sky.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

The Odd Ladies circle have their regular monthly meeting with Mrs. John Hontvent at the Plains on Thursday afternoon and evening.

At the meeting of Damon lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, on Tuesday evening, the rank of knight was worked on one candidate, in long form.

Dennis J. Lynch saw the Manchester and Dover base ball game at Dover on Tuesday and incidentally did a little "rooting" for the Queen City boys.

The man who gets mad and stops his paper is about as sensible as the man who gets mad and stops the clock. Time and the paper both go on just the same.

One of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company's linesmen received a severe shock on Tuesday through grasping a guide wire of the electric road system.

"And just think," said the woman whose specialty is heading off the microbes, "I suppose they hadn't boiled the water they used on those poor Filipinos who didn't want liberty!"

Mothers lose their dread of "that terrible second summer" when they have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house. Nature's specific for bowel complaints of every sort.

The eleven o'clock east-bound train on Tuesday morning had twenty baggage and passenger cars, so heavily laden that one of the yard shifters had to hitch on and help start it out of the station.

Walter L. Tufts has raised an American flag on his premises on Richards avenue. The pole was presented to him by City Marshal Entwistle, who had it at his residence on Cabot street for some time.

The Dartmouth varsity ball team is a bunch of surprises. A short time ago they went up against Holy Cross in Worcester and were shut out. Monday the Holy Cross team played in Hanover, and with Newell in the box the Dartmouth men won 3 to 0. Newell pitched the game of his life, allowing the Holy Cross only three scattering hits.—Concord Patriot.

## The Herald's Daily Puzzle.



WHERE IS THE SHEPHERD'S DAUGHTER?

### APPEAL FOR THE FLAG.

"Flag Day," 1902, To Be Generally Observed June 14 Next.

The American Flag association, an association formed in 1897 of flag committees from veteran, military, patriotic and historical societies to promote reverence for and prevent the desecration of the flag, has set apart Saturday, June 14, as "Flag day," and the association earnestly exhorts the people to join in making the celebration of Flag day this year an event of note.

In the communication sent out by Col. Ralph E. Prime, president of the American Flag association, the following appeal is made:

"Let us all see that the stars and stripes, with all they mean, shall on June 14, 1902, greet the rising and sagging setting sun; see that the flag flies from every church edifice, school and public building, and from every private dwelling, however humble, throughout the entire land. The public schools, some as required by law, but none the less heartily, also in private schools, exercises will be conducted in celebration of Flag day. We urge the extension of this patriotic practice. Let us be grateful and thus express our gratitude at this hopeful omen for the future of our American institutions, that the generation of youth now fitting for usefulness will be a generation schooled in patriotism. We appeal to all to whom this letter shall come to aid in setting forth this cause. We beg that each mayor of a city will officially call up his fellow citizens to take part in this celebration. We beg every editor and publisher of our influential public press to set forth the cause. We beg all school officers to call upon all teachers and scholars to join. The officers and members of our patriotic societies certainly will not be slow to spread the invitation. We appeal to school officers and school teachers, and all our patriotic people and public officials, the young, and those who train them, and all our fellow-citizens. We call upon you to celebrate the day, each one, in the way he can best serve, and have a part in celebrating Flag day 1902."

### ON THE DIAMOND.

Jonett Meekin, a one-time famous National league pitcher, who has played with both the New York and Boston teams, is now with the Little Rock team of the Southern league.

Hugh Duffy, the one-time Boston National league player, and last year manager of the Milwaukee American league team, is managing a team for



## Painkiller

Is the best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago. Beware of imitations, the genuine is PERRY DAVIS'.

## SMALL ADLETS

Such as For Sale, To Let, Wanted, Etc. will be inserted in this column

3 LINES 1 WEEK 40 CENTS

MAN with single team to deliver and collect. No canvassing. \$2.00 per week and expenses. \$100.00 advance required. Permanent. Manufacturer (074) Box 256, Phila., Pa. 15061

TIME. Yes, time is money. Have your watch cleaned and repaired by an expert. J. W. Stacy, official watch inspector, 15, & M. R. H.

and we must do all we can to save her. You know a cannon won't shoot without a vent so a vent in the bowels of the earth might cause lots of damage. "You give every body warning to flee out of the state of Texas as she is bound to sink the almighty has sent his warning."

The Porter statue was the chief topic of conversation with door stoop parties on Tuesday evening.



## SPRING TIME

in our business means the finest delicacies of the year—Spring lamb, veal and broilers. We have good meat, better meat sometimes, and one of the times for the very best is right now. We await the pleasure of your orders, which shall be filled promptly and to your liking.

## Public Market

W. O. WINN,

PROPRIETOR.

## WHY

Burn up your old shoes when you can get a good price for them? We will also pay you a good price for all

### SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

J. F. Slaughter,

35 and 41 Penhallow Street.

## INCALLS' COLD KILLERS

Cure a cold in less than a day. For LaGrippe, Coughs, Colds, Acute Catarrh, Fever, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, etc. 20 cents at all druggists.

## NEVER DISAPPOINTED!

People are learning to expect more for their money and better satisfaction at our establishment than elsewhere, and they are never disappointed when they try our

### FAMOUS

## TEAS AND COFFEES

No wonder our trade doubles every year when we can offer

The Choicest Garden Folia Mosa Tea at 50c lb. The Very Finest Java and Mocha Coffee at 29c lb.

We are never undersold, quality considered. Our customers get the benefit of the wholesale buying for our Fifteen Stores.

## AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

### OTHER STORES:

Boston	Fitchburg	Everett	Gloucester	Westfield
Leominster	Quincy	Clinton	Newburyport	Woburn
Attleboro	Dover	Nashua	Northampton	

## Henry Peyser & Son

Offer for the Spring Season a Complete Stock of all the New and Stylish Fabrics in MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHES.

Parents are especially invited to visit the enlarged and refitted Children's Dept.

## LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

### CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon;  
Vice Pres., James Lyons;  
Sec. Sec., Francis Quinn.  
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.  
Meets at A. O. H. hall, fourth Sunday of each month.

### FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;  
Sec., E. W. Clark.  
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.

Pres., William B. Randall;  
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Houtt;  
Sec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;  
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;  
Sergt. at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.  
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.

### PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;  
Sec. Sec., Donald A. Randall.  
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

### COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;  
Sec., John Molloy.  
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

### MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.

Pres., John Harrington;  
Sec., William Dunn.  
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

### HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., E. P. Gidney;  
Sec., M. J. Miller.  
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

### GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;  
Sec., Walter Staples.  
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;  
Sec., James D. Brooks.  
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;  
Sec., Frank Ham.  
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

### GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;  
Sec., James McNaughton.  
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

### CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;  
Sec. Sec., John Parsons.  
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

### LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jera. Conhig;  
Sec., Michael Leyden.  
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;  
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

### BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;  
Sec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;  
Fin. Sec., John Connel.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.  
Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;  
Sec., James E. Chickering.  
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

### BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogan;  
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;  
Treas., Edward Amazeen.  
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

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# BOSTON & MAINE R.

## EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.  
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

### Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—8:50, 7:20, 6:15, 10:53, a. m.; 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m.; 2:31, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m.; 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m.; 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m.; 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m.; 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m.; 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m.; 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 8:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m.; 2:40, 4:55, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m.; 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m.; 8:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m.; 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m.; 5:00, p. m.

# Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing  
(September 26, 1901.)

### Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head, connecting for Exeter and Newburyport, at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. For Cable Road and 10:05 a. m., 6:55 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:03 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m.

Leave Cable Road at 6:10 a. m., 7:30 a. m. and 10:35 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head at 9:10 and 10:10 p. m.

### Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 11:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Up Islington Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 11:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05. Last car each night runs to car barn only. Running time to Plains, 12 minutes.

### Christian Shore Line.

Leave Market Square for B. & M. Station and Christian Shore at 6:25 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Returning—Leave Corner Bartlett and Morning Streets at 6:10 a. m., 6:55, 7:20 and half-hourly until 9:50 p. m., and at 10:20 and 10:50.

\*Omitted Sundays.

\*Saturdays only.

W. T. Perkins, D. J. Flanders,  
Supt. G. P. & T. A.

# U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

## TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard—7:55, 8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m.; 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m.; 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m.; 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m.; 12:00 m.

\*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

P. F. HARRINGTON,  
Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.

Approved: B. J. CROMWELL,  
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

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WHEN AND WHERE THEY  
MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and  
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## OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. K.

Meets at Hall, Pelcor Block, High 6.  
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Officers—Robert M. Herrick, P. C.;  
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kins, S. H.; Samuel R. Gardner, M.  
R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Han-  
sen, C. of E.

## PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 2, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First  
and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—William P. Gardner, C.;  
Charles B. Allen, V. C. Frank Pike  
R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W.  
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liam C. Berry, L. P.; William Emery  
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An Illustration.

"I suppose if I had to eat rule book  
I could."

"What a cannibal!"—Cleveland  
Plain Dealer.

## FAMOUS CHARACTERS

SOME OF THOSE DRAWN FROM LIFE  
BY NOTED AUTHORS.

Writers Who Made Enemies by Their Sa-  
tires on Living Persons—Dante Wrote  
His Enemies in Hades and Michael An-  
gelo Painted Them There.

The characters in the writings of most eminent novelists are living realities. We see them around us; we recognize them in our relatives, our acquaintances, and, if not blinded by vanity, frequently in ourselves. Who has not numbered among his friends some individual who is the living walking image of a character, made immortal by the pen of a Dickens or a Thackeray. And rest assured, my dear sir or madam, that while you are recognizing in some one else a character that agrees in every detail with one that the world has learned to laugh at or to love in the works of the great writers, some one else is discovering the same thing about you.

The size is full of the characters, eccentric, serious and great, that literary genius has thrown a halo around. It is easy to ascribe a reason for this. Most of the characters in the books of Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson, Scott and the list of great authors were drawn from life figures selected by the writers from among the people with whom they were acquainted.

The most recent instance of this is Sherlock Holmes. The Scotch professor upon whom Conan Doyle founded the great detective has been recognized and has been written up again and again until he is as well known as the detective.

The original of the character of Micawber, who eternally looked for something to turn up, was Charles Dickens' own father, as is well known, while the weak and easily victimized Mrs. Nickleby was the mother of the novelist. Boythorn in "Bleak House" caused a quarrel between Dickens and Walter Savage Landor, for the latter recognized in the character his own peculiarities and resented the fact that he had been so treated. Leigh Hunt was angry with Dickens because the famous character of Harold Skimpole, in the same book, resembled his mannerisms so closely that there was no possibility of the likeness not being recognized.

The original of Thackeray's Bulwip in "Yellow Plush Papers" was no other than Bulwip, and there was a tremendous row over the naming of a murderer in one of his books Catherine Hayes, which was the name of a famous songstress. Andrew Archdeacon was the original of Thackeray's Pocker. Archdeacon never forgave Thackeray the liberty taken with him. The celebrated Dr. Cornish was Thackeray's Portman, and young Grubstreet in the "Virginians" was Edmund Yates to a dot. Con-  
tigan in "The Roundabout Papers" was a composite figure built on the peculiarities of several living people, as Thackeray himself acknowledged.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was kept busy after the publication of "The House of Seven Gables" assuring a large and ever multiplying army of Pynebores that his character of that name had not been drawn from life. So easily were Charlotte Bronte's characters in "Shirley" recognized by their originals that the latter called each other by their fictitious names.

Byron wrote of his own peculiarities of life and temperament in his verse; Alfred de Musset did the same thing; Mme. de Staël depicted herself in "Corinne," and "Delphine" and Thackeray's portrait can easily be recognized in Pendermist. Dr. Holland is supposed to be the original of the villain in his novel of "Bitter Sweet," and many people believed that Amelie Bivore Chanler was the original of her heroine in "The Quick and the Dead." Charles Reade admitted that he was his own Jay figure in drawing the character of Kollo; Charlotte Bronte was Jane Eyre, and George Eliot was a composite of Romola, Maggie Tulliver and possibly Dorthea; Goldsmith was his own original in "The Good Natured Man," while Fielding was the original of Tom Jones.

Dante wrote his enemies in hell and Michael Angelo painted them in. Dryden was noted for his satires on living persons. Pope actually carried the name of one of his characters, but Colly Cibber's in its place. Byron heavily scored his enemies and Bulwer did a like office for Tennyson. Bulwer was rather accomplished in this respect. He parodied The Athenaeum Magazine in "Paul Clifford." Even George IV of England was depicted as the keeper of a low den in the same novel.

Tennyson repaid Bulwer in his onslaughts both in "A Character" and in "The New Timon and the Poets." Captain Marryat, who wrote such humorous naval stories, notably "Peter Simple," once sent a challenge to Professor Maurice because the latter used his name for a character in "Eustace Conway." Browning scored Wordsworth in "The Lost Leader." He also, at various times in his career, caricatured Cardinal Wiseman, Napoleon III, and John Home, the spiritualist. The latter figured as Sludge, the medium. Even our own Whittier made Daniel Webster figure in one of his compositions.

Mme. de Staël drew Talleyrand's characteristics so pointedly that the portrait was recognized by the French statesman, who resented it in one of his famous notes. When Alfred de Musset and George Sand returned from the escapade into Italy, they proceeded to score each other in novels they soon after printed. Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Trollope and Lady Morgan used the personal element repeatedly, while to come upon the real intention of Disraeli's novels requires a key bringing in the names of many prominent people in England.—Exchange.

## UNLOADING COCONUTS.

Landed Loose and Sacked on the Wharf.  
Expert Sorters and Counters.

Coconuts are loaded in the hold of a vessel in bulk. Upon their discharge here they are sacked for greater convenience in handling and shipment. This work, which involves sorting the nuts as to size and separating the sound from the unsound, is done on the wharf alongside the vessel.

When the hatches have been taken off, men get into the vessel's hold with bushel baskets, which they fill with coconuts. These baskets of nuts are handed up over the hatch coaming and passed along across the deck and over the rail and on to the wharf, where they are set up on a box of convenient height, beside which stand the counters, sometimes two, but oftener three, all experts at sorting and counting coconuts. The three men stand side by side on the side of the box toward the vessel, and on the other side towards a man holding the nuts as to size and separating the sound from the unsound, into which the nuts are thrown as they are counted.

The counters, against the backdrop of the wharf, are baskets into which the nuts are thrown. These include the smaller nuts, cracked nuts and sprouts, which are nuts that have begun to sprout. Coconuts are put up in sacks containing 100 larger nuts and 120 smaller nuts. The smaller nuts thrown aside in the sorting and counting are from time to time taken away by other men and sacked. These are sound nuts and they bring a smaller price on account of their size. The cracked nuts and the sprouts would rot soon if they were not used, and these are kept apart and sold cheap for quick consumption.

The counters do nothing but sort and count; they never touch a basket. When a basket has been emptied, another man pulls it off the box and sets a full basket in its place. There is always at least one basket of nuts on the box. There are usually more than one, as that the sorting and counting go on constantly. Each counter picks up two nuts at once, one in each hand, and all three counters toss nuts into the same bag, but there is never any confusion in the count. Two nuts are counted one, for convenience in keeping tally, and when the three men have counted up to 50 the man holding the bag, now containing 100 nuts, drops it away and another man takes his place with an empty bag, and the counters begin again, one, two, three and up to 50 again.

Picking up every time two nuts, the counter taps them gently together to see if they are sound. This constant gentle clicking is one of the features of the unloading of coconuts. A nut of small size would of course be apparent to the eye, but it might not be apparent whether the small nut was cracked or sound. Tapping the nuts together reveals their condition to the expert instantly. If he throws out a nut, he picks up another, still retaining the other nut in the other hand. He now taps together the nut that he has picked up in place of the one thrown out and the nut that he had thrown out to hold, and if these are both sound and of suitable size, he tosses them into the bag and counts "one," or "thirty-one," or whatever number they come to in the counting.

Other men, sew up the sacks, which are then piled on trucks to be taken to the storehouse or ranged along the wharf to be carted off later. A cargo of coconuts contains from 350,000 nuts up, according to the size of the vessel. A big vessel might bring 500,000 to 600,000. The work of discharging a cargo of 600,000 coconuts would ordinarily occupy about a week.—New York Sun.

## Errors in Nesting.

The errors I have in mind are those of the birds themselves—errors of judgment as seen from a standpoint. As an instance, there are at this time three nests of song sparrows on the ground in my lane, which runs in a nearly north and south direction. These nests are on the west side and are tilted so as to get the full benefit of the sun in the forenoon. Each nest is deftly concealed by the dead grass of the past summer being drawn over it, and to two of the three are short roofed runways better built than many I have seen made by a meadow lark. So far the birds have been wise, but in all three cases the nests have been placed dangerously near the wagon track—in one case within 15 inches of a deep rut, and the others much less than twice that distance away. The result is the bird is forced, or so it supposes, to leave the nest every time a carriage passes, and this is quite frequently during the day. Likewise the sitting bird hurries away on the approach of every foot passenger.

From a man's point of view these birds blundered. In their six little heads was not enough wit to foresee in time inevitable consequences. For many days I have been trying to see what were the compensating advantages of these three similar nest sites, and I have not wit enough to solve the problem. For the sake of the reader's peace of mind I am bound to add that the three broods were reared successfully, and perhaps this will be held as evidence that it was in fact not the birds that blundered.—Lippincott's.

## To Clean Tapestry.

Tapestry and cretonne may be cleaned and revived by this process: Cut up some soap into shreds, allowing four ounces of soap to each quart of water, and boil to a jelly. Have ready two tubs of hot water. Add to this enough boiled soap to make a good lather. Add two handfuls of bran to prevent the colors running. Wash quickly with little rubbing, first in one and then in the other tub, and then rinse out in either salt and water or vinegar and water. Shake well to get rid of the bran and dry at once. Starch in a thin boiled starch, roll tightly in a clean cloth, mangle and then iron with a moderately hot iron.—New York Press.

## THE GIANT OSTRICH.

SOME OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE  
AFRICAN BIRD.

The Method of Running and Getting Over  
a Wire Fence—How Food Travels Up  
and Down That Long, Sinuous Neck.  
Mating, Building Nests and Breeding.

The ostrich has been observed with interest from very early times. It has frequently been the subject of remark by African travelers, and it has been domesticated and farmed in the Cape Colony for some 30 years. Yet it is remarkable how little is known about it in scientific circles and how many misconceptions still prevail as to its nature and habits.

This article is founded on personal observations made during nine years of uninterrupted ostrich farming in the Karroo of the Cape Colony and during travels about the country generally. The ostrich hen lays every day and the egg weighs about three pounds. It is a tasty and nutritious food, however prepared, very rich and excellent for making pastry and cakes. The empty shell of a fairly large one exactly held the contents of 18 fowl's eggs. It takes about 40 minutes to boil an ostrich egg hard. The period of incubation is about six weeks.

The old idea that an ostrich can only leap over a very low fence or across the narrowest eluit (gully) is incorrect. The birds will sometimes go over a six strand wire fence nearly five feet high, putting one foot on one of the middle wires and striding over the other.

Considerable misconception prevails as to the manner in which the ostrich runs. When a bird really settles itself to run, it holds its head lower than usual and a little forward, with a deep loop in the neck. The neck vibrates sinuously, but the head remains steady, thus enabling the bird, even at top speed, to look around with unshaken glance in any direction. The wings lie along the sides about on a level with or a little higher than the back and are held loosely just free of the plunging "thigh." There is no attempt to hold them extended or to derive any assistance from them as organs of flight.

Even as a chick the ostrich is a powerful swimmer. I have known several Great Fish River when it was running fairly strong.

The ostrich feeds in a peculiar manner. It tosses the food into a snail in the upper part of the neck and then swallows it. I have seen a bird toss fully a quart of mealies (Indian corn) into this snail before swallowing, and it is no common thing to see two "swallows" traveling down the neck at the same time with a clear interval between them or to see one of them (grain) slide back into the snail after being swallowed if the bird lowers its head to continue feeding before the food has traveled some considerable distance down the neck. The food travels slowly and performs a complete circuit of the neck before reaching the crop. Crushed bones are greedily eaten. If too large a piece should stick in the neck, it is a simple matter to cut it out and sew the wound up again.

As the breeding season approaches a cock and hen will pair, and, having selected a site congenial to their inclinations, proceed to make a nest.

The nest is simply a hollow depression, more or less deep, according to the nature of the soil. It is made by the pair together. The cock goes down on his breast, scraping or kicking the sand out backward with his feet, cutting the earth with his long and powerful nails. The hen stands by, often fluttering and clucking her wings, and helps by picking up the sand with her beak and dropping it irregularly near the edge of the growing depression.

When satisfied with their work—and they are easily satisfied, often too easily—the hen begins to lay an egg in the nest every day. During the laying period the nest is often unattended and is not slept on at night. A nest in which only one hen is laying contains on the average about 15 eggs, but she often begins to sit before she has laid her full complement. Sometimes she will lay four or five after beginning to sit, though not often so many. The hen generally begins the sitting. She will occasionally sit for one or two days and nights before the cock takes his turn. When sitting assumes its regular course, the hen sits from 9 a. m. to about 4 p. m., and the cock from 4 p. m. to about 8 or 9 a. m. The bird whose turn it is to be on the nest keeps its seat until the other arrives to relieve it, when they at once change places.

The color of each is admirably adapted to the time spent on the nest, and furnishes interesting examples of protective coloration. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more effective disguise than the sober brownish gray of the hen for day sitting and the black of the cock for night.—Zoologist.

## Making Music Profitably.

I once read in an account of the early history of New Zealand the story of Bishop Selwyn's first pastoral visit to Otago, then peopled mainly by whalers and sealers.

The grateful sailors made unusual efforts to receive their august visitor as he deserved. A room was hung with flags, a chair disguised as a pulpit, and the bishop was told that music had been provided. He was requested to give out "Old Hundredth" as the only hymn they knew.

This he did with much musical box, and the next moment a musical bow, which had been concealed near his elbow struck up a lively waltz, followed by "Nix, My Dolly." Though electrified, the bishop was sustained and reassured by the perfect gravity of his audience, who waited until the solemn "Old Hundredth" came round, when they joined in with full chorus.—Fish Mo Up.

## Fiction No Longer Local.

If it was perfectly true earlier in the century and in a larger world—I speak of the globe itself—that he was apt to paint best what painted nearest home, the case may well be, according to some symptoms, in course of modification. Who shall say, at the rate things are going, what is to be "near" home in the future and what is to be far from it? London, in the time of Fenimore Cooper, was fearfully—or perhaps only fortunately—far from Chicago, and Paris stood to London in a relation almost equally awkward for an Eastern run, though singularly favorable, on either side, for concentration. The forces that are changing all this need scarcely be mentioned at a moment when each day's breakfast table—if the morning paper be part of its furniture—fairly bristles with revelations of them.

The globe is fast shrinking, for the imagination, to the size of an orange that can be played with. The hasty to and fro over its surface is that of an army when you turn up a stone, and there are times when we feel as if as regards his habitat—and especially as regards hers, for women wander as they have never wandered—almost every one must have changed place and changed language with every one else. The ancient local concentration that was so involuntary in Dickens and Balzac is less and less a matter of course, and the period is calculably near when successfully to emulate it will figure to the critical eye as a rare and possibly beautiful tour de force.—Henry James in Fortnightly Review.

## Always Has to Pay His Own Way.

"Talk about being unfortunate or unlucky!" said Joseph McKernan of Manayunk the other night. "I think my lot in this world, as far as receiving presents is concerned, has been the most curious on record. I never remember having received a cent's worth of anything free in my life. Christmas, Easter or New Year's gifts never come my way. Nobody ever gave me a railroad pass or a free ticket to a theater, circus or even to a baseball game. I have always had to pay my way, buy everything needed and hoe my own row.

"A few days ago I thought my luck had changed. I boarded a trolley car at Manayunk and, at the next block a friend got aboard. When the conductor came in for his fare, my friend said, 'Hold on, Joe, I'll pay the fare.' He did so, and I was so elated over the occurrence that I related my past experience, winding up by telling him that he was the first man who had offered me anything free in my life. My friend left the car at Westchester, when the conductor approached me and asked who had paid the fares. I replied that the other fellow had. 'Well,' exclaimed the conductor, 'the only game one of those large 3 cent pieces.' I had to fork over 7 cents to make up the difference. I do believe my luck will never change."—Philadelphia Record.

## The Triumph of Titus.

The total number of those who perished in the siege and capture of Jerusalem is estimated by Josephus at 1,100,000 persons; 97,000 were taken captive by the Romans. Of these, 7000 of the finest and strongest were selected to grace the triumphal procession of Titus. The old and the weak, who could not be used, the Romans had butchered in cold blood. These over 17 years of age were part of them sent into the Egyptian mines, part of them forced to appear in battle with wild beasts and be torn to pieces by them or to fight as gladiators with one another to delight the eyes of the heathen populace. In Caesar's Philippian alone, at the celebration of the birthday of Domitian, more than 2,500 Jews shed their blood in the arena. The males under 17 years of age and the women were sold directly into slavery.

Titus, with all his prisoners and all his booty, marched to Rome, where he had a brilliant triumph in the year 71 A. D. The sacred vessels of the temple were carried before the "imperator," and Simon and John, for the first time shoulder to shoulder, were obliged to march before the chariot of the victor with the 700 chosen captives. Simon, being the real leader, was first scourged and then throttled at the stake, in accordance with Roman custom. John finished his career in prison.—Open Court.

## A Funny Englishman.

A well known man—a staid and serious bank manager—was passing by the Liverpool town hall when he noticed a well dressed man hurrying toward Castle street. They reached it together, and then the young man looked at him with a nervous start.

"Oh, sir," he gasped, "will you please call my friend for me? He is crossing the street. I—I have lung trouble and can't shout."

The elderly man looked where he pointed, and sure enough there was a young woman with bright features in her hat just crossing the road at a brisk rate.

"What's her name?" he asked.

"Ethel," shouted the bank manager. The young woman with the turn round.

"Ethel!" he roared again.

This time she stopped and looked round, and the excited old gentleman motioned to her.



# THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,  
JUNE 4.

SUN RISES.....4:50 MOON RISES.....10:52 A. M.  
SUN SETS.....7:57 MOON SETS.....4:15 P. M.  
LENGTH OF DAY.....15:57 FULL MOON.....JUNE 12

New Moon, June 6th, 11h. 11m., morning, E.  
First Quarter, June 12th, 5h. 51m., evening, W.  
Full Moon, June 20th, 9h. 17m., evening, E.  
Last Quarter, June 28th, 4h. 52m., evening, W.

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, June 3.—Forecast for New England: Showers and thunder storms Wednesday, cooler except in eastern Maine; Thursday fair, fresh to brisk southwest winds, shifting to north.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.

Frenchmen shrug their shoulders when they want to emphasize. The Briton gives his head a little twist; The Dago simply jabsbers and gesticulates with his hands; The American hits the table with his fist. But when it comes to emphasis and making matters plain. And telling just exactly how he feels, The mule is more emphatic than all the men combined. And he always makes his gestures with his heels.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## CITY BRIEFS.

No police court today.  
Heat prostrations have begun.  
Newburyport is to have a new opera house.  
Trolley rides are popular means of evening diversion.  
The front seat of the open trolley car now has the call.  
The shirt waist man looks delightfully cool these days.  
The college boys will soon be home for the summer holidays.  
Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Compare the Herald with other evening papers.

"What is so rare as a day in June; then if ever, come perfect days." June has certainly started in all right from a weather standpoint.

Pawnee Bill's Wild West show exhibits in Newburyport on June 16.

The slight showers of the past few days have effectively laid the dust.

A hammock in a shady place was far from uncomfortable yesterday.

The showers of last evening didn't cool the atmosphere a great deal.

This is a season when Nature presents her most attractive appearance.

The commencement exercises at the State college, Durham, opened this week.

Beginning today, Wednesday, the public library will be closed for one week.

The regular monthly meeting of the Warner club was held on Tuesday evening.

The members of the yacht club are preparing for an energetic summer campaign.

The man who rocks the boat has not been very much in evidence thus far, this season.

"Midsummer dullness" is what frequenters of the stock exchange say of the present market.

Local telephone rates in Haverhill have been reduced one-half. How about Portsmouth?

The usual number of local cranks went to Dover today, to see the ball game between Dover and Concord.

The steamer Columbia is being gotten ready for her route between this city, New Castle and Kittery Point.

There will be a meeting in the city building this evening, for the purpose of organizing a City Improvement society.

The farmers are pleased with this weather and are wreathed in smiles at the bright prospects for abundant crops.

Senator H. E. Burnham has recommended the appointment of Edward H. Clough as postmaster of the city of Manchester.

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

The skies were threatening in their aspect this morning, but the sun soon forced its way through the clouds and the day is a delightful one.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itching of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The New York Dramatic News states that Manager Arthur Vaughn of the Exeter Opera house is to unite in forming a circuit with the opera house managers of Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Laconia.

Change of water is the great peril of vacation time. Pure water is scarce, hence disturbances, always serious, of the stomach and bowels. Perry Davis' Painkiller has never failed. Can it fail in your case.

The depot on Tuesday forenoon looked like a day in August, by the number of people that were going away. The traffic was unusually heavy for this time of the year and the baggage room employees were kept on the hustle.

"Do you think there is anything serious to be apprehended from seventeen-year-old locusts?"

"No, indeed," answered the milliner-made girl; "they stay quietly in their trees. They are not nearly so bad as caterpillars."

Supt. Howard of the local electric road has a gang of men testing the supposed dead wires of the system.

These often become charged unbeknown to the line-men, making it exceedingly dangerous for them in their daily labors.

# A GIGANTIC ORDER.

20,000,000 Bricks Ordered At  
Plaistow Yard

For The New White Mountain Paper  
Company.

To Be Used In The Construction Of  
The Company's Big Plant At  
Freeman's Point.

(Special to the Herald.)

Haverhill, June 4.—A gigantic order for bricks has been contracted for by the White Mountain Paper company of Portsmouth, N. H., who are to erect a mammoth plant as soon as the material can be secured, and the work started. The contract was awarded yesterday to the Plaistow Brick & Terra Cotta company and calls for 20,000,000 of brick, to be delivered at the factory in two years. This contract will render it necessary to enlarge the brick company's manufacturing plant at Plaistow and immediate steps have been taken in this direction will be taken, new machines and property having been arranged for already. The contract for this number of bricks will mean an advance in the number of men employed and business will boom in the brick maker's trade for a long time. The paper company has purchased the site at Portsmouth and are preparing for the erection of their mammoth manufacturing plant which will give employment to some thousand men. The local end of the boom will be the force of workmen who will find employment and this part of the transaction is being attended to, men being hired freely that the concern may not fall in keeping the terms of its contract which are exceedingly liberal, giving time for the extension of the manufacturing facilities and manufacture of bricks.

## STILL IN SESSION.

Superior Court Has Not Yet Concluded  
Its Business.

The adjourned session of the superior court, now being held at the court house in this city was continued today.

The case of Haisdel versus Cate, which was on trial yesterday, is still unfinished, and in the cases of Curran versus McCue and Greenough versus Greenough, the trial of which was begun yesterday afternoon and completed this morning, no decision has yet been rendered.

The case of Edgerly versus Adams was called this morning by Attorney Emery and Stimes for the defendant, but the plaintiff not being present, the case was dismissed.

The cases of Mathes versus Woods and Mathes versus Walker are being tried together, at the court house today. Lawyers Kelley and Guntill are the counsel for plaintiff and defendant respectively. An allied case, that of Clark, executor, versus Mathes, will probably be taken up this afternoon in connection with the other two.

The session will be continued over tomorrow and possibly until Friday.

## STRIKE AT THE DRY DOCK.

It Was Settled at the End of Half an Hour, However.

The masons employed on the dry dock struck this morning, on account of the failure of the contractors to comply with the terms of the agreement reached some weeks ago. When the whistle blew at half-past seven summoning the men to work the masons refused to obey the summons and a committee was sent to confer with the representatives of the contractors. Superintendent Treadwell had not arrived on the works, but the other losses, after a conference lasting about half an hour, persuaded the men to go to work, with the understanding that upon the superintendent's arrival that their grievances should be laid before him.

When Mr. Treadwell arrived he was informed of the trouble and at once agreed to meet the leaders of the men. As a result of this latter conference, a compromise was effected, and it is believed that there will be no further trouble.

## OBITUARY.

John B. Swain.

John B. Swain of Nashua, father of Mrs. G. Ralph Loughton of this city, died at his home on Tuesday, aged seventy-four years. He had been critically ill for a number of days and Mrs. Loughton was summoned to Nashua early in the week. Mr. Swain was for many years a leading figure in the industrial circles of New England. He was former president of the National Iron and Steel company of Nashua.

Mary V. Parrott.

Mary V. Parrott, wife of Otis Parrott, died at her home on Edlington street, at half-past three this morning, after a short illness, at the age of fifty years.

## BASE BALL NEWS.

Manager Doe has released outfielder Lemile and is going to play that position himself.

Bannon, late of the Eastern league, has joined the Nashua New England league team, and Harry Nevins of Bowdoin college is expected this week. Osborne, the pitcher from Puttsburg, has been released, and Dillon placed on the suspended list. Mack of Holy Cross college has been signed at short stop.

## PERSONALS.

Joseph Pollmer is in Boston on business.

F. F. Cullom was in Boston, Tuesday, on business.

H. H. Marden of Boston was a Portsmouth visitor on Tuesday.

Judge Edward H. Adams returned from Exeter this morning.

J. Perley Putnam of York was in Portsmouth, today, on business.

Fred Lomas is on his way to England, for a visit of about two months.

Mrs. G. Ralph Loughton is in Nashua, called there by the death of her father.

Charles L. Pope of the A. Converse Place Lumber company of Dover, was in town today.

George Wallace returned this morning with his family from a short visit to friends in Rochester.

Arthur Berry has returned from a fishing trip on Lake Winnebago and reports a fine catch.

Misses Doris Landewell and Mary Louise Caron of Salmon Falls were visitors here on Tuesday.

Calvin Boyd, who has been confined to his room by illness, is reported as being much improved today.

Mr. and Mrs. William Newell of New Bedford, are guests of Mrs. Adelaide P. Kent of Islington street.

Mrs. Thomas Muleahy and Mrs. Robert J. Kirkpatrick are passing a few days in Boston and vicinity.

Ralph Green, formerly of this city, but now representing the John Carter company of Boston, was in town today.

Mrs. William C. Ham of Boston is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Deverson of Newcastle avenue.

Landlord E. T. Cotton of the Kearsage house and Mrs. Cotton have returned from a trip through the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Marden of Vinohoven, Mo., are visiting Mr. Marden's sister, Miss Mary E. Marden of Cabot street.

Mr. D. Edward Hill, who has been ill for several days, showed considerable improvement yesterday.—Newburyport News.

Mrs. Susan D. Jenkins of Lynn has arrived here to pass the summer with her daughter, Mrs. William H. Smith at Maplewood avenue.

William M. Noyes of Kittery, for the past eight years a patrolman on the Lynn force, has resigned and is to move away from that city.

The marriage of Edward W. Voudy of this city and Miss Edith F. Wright of North Hampton will take place on Thursday, June 5, at the home of the bride.

Foreman Fred Jones of the Rockingham County Light and Power company was overcome by the heat on Tuesday forenoon and obliged to go home.

Paymaster J. E. Mudd, U. S. N., of Washington, is engaged in his regular quarterly inspection of the accounts in the general store at the navy yard, the yard office and the navy pay office.

Henry Neal, assistant keeper at Bonny Island light, is enjoying a week's leave of absence. He reports that the weather is so cool at the island as to necessitate the wearing of heavy clothing.

The wedding of William H. Appleton, a popular conductor on the Portsmouth Electric railway, and Miss Ella F. Marden, formerly a clerk at the store of H. C. Hopkins and company, will occur at five o'clock this afternoon.

## AT THE HOTELS.

Among those who registered at Portsmouth hotels on Tuesday were the following: Rockingham, James O. Lyford, Concord, Robert G. Pike, Dover, Kearsarge, J. B. Towle, Exeter, Charles P. King, New York; Merrick, John W. Billings, J. Giff Pierce, Boston.

Pay Inspector J. A. Mudd, U. S. N., with his secretary, A. M. Jones, were guests at the Rockingham on Tuesday.

M. J. Dewiney of the New York Journal stopped at the Kearsarge on Tuesday.

A large number of people who own cottages at neighboring summer resorts have arrived within the past few days, and have remained over night at one of the local hotels. A hotel clerk is responsible for the statement that the summer resort trade is most important at this season of the year. Nearly all of those who spend the summer at York, New Castle, Kittery or Rye stop in Portsmouth on their way to their summer homes, and they frequently come to the city to spend a day or night even after they have opened their cottages.

A guest at one of the local hotels on Tuesday registered from the town of Illey, Maine. No one of the attaches of the hotel ever heard of the town, and none of the people to whose attention they called to it could remember of hearing of it before. A hotel man generally knows by name, at least, nearly all the towns of his particular section, and traveling men have a knowledge of nomenclature even more extensive, but no one could be found who could give any information about Illey. The man who claimed his home in this mysterious borough could have undoubtedly satisfied the natural curiosity regarding the town, but unfortunately, he had left town before anyone noticed the name of the town from which he came.

## WORK BEING PUSHED.

A large number of granite cutters are now employed in the granite shed at the navy yard, and the work of construction is being energetically pushed. It is not thought cutting of rough stone at the dock will be discontinued, as was announced some time ago. The matters in dispute between the contractors and their employees have been amicably settled, and it is expected that there will be no further friction.

# TEACHERS CHOSEN.

Board Of Instruction Makes Selection For Next School Year.

Most Of The Old Teachers Will Go Back Again Next Fall.

Superintendent Morrison Reports Attendance Light During April And May.

The regular meeting of the board of instruction was held in the aldermanic rooms in the city building on Tuesday evening. Practically the only business was the election of teachers for the next school year, and in the majority of instances the old teachers were chosen, the only cases where changes were made being those in which resignations had been offered. It was reported to the board that the number of children in the city between the ages of five and sixteen, at the time of the taking of the last census, was 1770. The complete list of teachers selected is as follows:

High School—Allen H. Knapp, principal, \$1600; Wesley A. O'Leary, \$950; Emma J. W. Magraw, \$600; Frances A. Mathes, \$800; Mabel A. Mansson, \$800; Marion Locke, \$750; Kenneth Deal, \$800; M. Alice Mecum, \$700; Caroline H. Mendum, \$550; Joseph A. Randall, \$40 per month.

First District—Farragut School, Nellie F. Pierce, principal; Blanche M. Winn, May F. Dickerson, Alice J. Newton, Elva A. Fellows, Emma F. Riley, Mary A. Ayman.

Franklin School—Annie L. McDonough, Marion Taylor.

Woodbury School—Annie L. Lamproy.

Janitors—Charles W. Dennett, Ernest Trefethen.

Second District—Whipple School, Charles H. Taylor, principal; Harriet A. Seavey, Annie L. Morrison, Ida E. Shackley, Ellen A. Newton, Helen Loughton, Minnie M. Woods, Grace T. Smith.

Cabot St. School—Elizabeth E. McDonough, Bertha A. Colburn, Ethel W. Varrell, Aurelia M. Jones, Josephine B. Gilson.

Spaulding School—Nietette D. Hayes, M. Anna Rand, M. Ethel Sleeper.

Plains School—Vienna Stimson.

Janitors—Robert W. Phinney, Geo. E. Barsantore, Margaret Powers.

Third District—Haven School—Alvah H. M. Curtis, principal; Margaret J. Laughton, Matilda F. Rothwell, Carrie W. Knox, Martha Farrington, Grace M. Kenison, Bertha Martin, Mabel N. Luce, Mary E. Pennell.

Lafayette School—Josie R. Rand, Janitor—Edwin A. Caswell.

Training School—Training teacher, Florence A. Ham, principal, Alice S. Aldram.

The committee have admitted to the Training School under the rules and regulations: Abbie P. Hale, Effie B. Wright, Bessie P. Lucas, Beatrice Berry, Lucy P. Pray, Elvira Goldsmith.

Special teachers—John S. Montgomery, penmanship; Harriet M. Remick, sewing; George D. Whittier, music; Minnie S. Bosworth, drawing.

It was reported that the expenditures for the present year have been smaller by \$350 than last year.

Superintendent Morrison announced the total attendance in all schools as 1628 in April and 1407 for the month of May. The low figures are accounted for by the prevalence of contagious diseases, such as diphtheria, measles and whooping cough.

## QUINLAN—CLAIR.

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception this morning at eight o'clock occurred the wedding of Miss Jennie Clair, daughter of Mrs. Bridget Clair of 4 Cate street, and a popular employee of the Portsmouth shoe company, and Mr. John N. Quinlan, employed at the cooper shop at Jones Brewery.

Rev. P. J. Finnegan performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the young couple.

The bride was very beautiful in a gray silk barege, finely tucked and trimmed with applique and panne velvet, hat of white chiffon and carrying a bouquet of bride roses.

Miss Theresa Clair, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and wore nil green silk barege, with trimmings of applique and velvet and a hat of white chiffon. She carried a bouquet of bridesmaid's roses.

The best man was Henry M. Quinlan, brother of the groom.

Following the ceremony was held a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's mother which was participated in by the entire wedding party.

The newly married couple have hosts of friends as was evidenced by the large number of useful and costly wedding gifts.

After a short wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan will return and reside at number 4 Cate street.

## HAD GREAT LUCK.

Meers, Joseph P. Connor and George B. Boardman arrived home on Tuesday evening from the wilds of Maine where they have been for the past week on a fishing expedition. They had great luck and brought home with them seventy-five pounds of as handsome brook trout as was ever taken from the Maine brooks. Mr. Connor's star catch was a square tailed trout twenty-four inches in length and weighing six pounds and a half. This is the largest trout of its kind caught in Maine this season.

There will be a meeting of the Central Labor union this Wednesday evening at Rehoboth hall, and all the delegates are requested to attend.

## PATRIOTIC JAMES D. DOW.

Long on Flags But Short on Sickness.

James D. Dow has from away back, long before the Spanish war was thought of, displayed a flag from a staff in the yard of his house on Church hill every day in the year—a big one in good weather and a little one during storms. Recently he has had a new pole and topmast erected, 62 feet high, and as the hill rises abruptly from the river to the height of about 50 feet, his flag is visible from many points. Last spring he was obliged to call a doctor for the first time in his life.

Just how old Mr. Dow is may not be of interest, but as long ago as before the war he became one of the liberal—and liberally paid professions, "Dow, pitcher," was noted all over New Hampshire as the crack performer of the old Rockingham base ball club, the acknowledged champions of the state year after year.

It is well authenticated tradition that on one occasion, when the Rockingham were playing a game at the Plains with a club from another city, he smote the ball with such zeal that it flew from the diamond, down near the schoolhouse, clear across the Plains and went into the old Plains tavern through a closed window, causing a great clatter of glass and much consternation to a convivial party then in the room. So Mr. Dow is no chicken.

When he made his initial attempt at being sick he went into it with the same vim he formerly displayed in athletic exercise, and was unable to get out of bed for two months. During that time his flag remained up night and day, and by the time he got ready to look after it, there was not much left of it to see. But the first day he was able to get out of doors he sent for a new flag and hoisted it the very first thing he did.

While the Spanish war was impending, and throughout its continuance, flags were to be seen all over the city, but with the return of peace the flag rapidly declined. A few devotees still regularly display the flag on pleasant days, just because it is the American flag, and without waiting for any special occasion; but they are not many, and as a rule are persons who, like Mr. Dow, used to do the same years before "expansion" set in or was foreshadowed.—I. P. Miller in Sunday Globe.

## OBSEQUES.

The funeral of John R. Belong was held today from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Belong, 28 Court street. The funeral address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hovey. Interment took place in Harmony Grove cemetery. Undertaker H. W. Nickerson in charge.

The funeral of Nancy L. Rice, who

died in Johnston, New Brunswick, on Sunday, was held at two o'clock this afternoon, from the Unitarian chapel, on Court street, Rev. Mr. Gooding officiating. The body was interred in Harmony Grove cemetery, under the direction of Undertaker Nickerson.

## AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Detroit was taken out of the dry dock this morning. Several machinists in construction were laid off on Tuesday on account of lack of work.

The crews of the torpedo boats Craven and Dahlgren will arrive tomorrow or Friday and they will be put into commission at once. The stores are all ready to put aboard and as soon as possible the boats will leave for Newport, R. I.

Ferryboat 423 is to be sent to Newport at the same time the two torpedo boats go.

Chief Engineer Randall was a visitor at the yard today.

The yard is visited daily now by throngs of strangers who are summering in this vicinity.

The Leyden will arrive tomorrow and will convey the mosquito fleet to Newport.

Work on the new quay wall is progressing rapidly and will be one of the greatest improvements the yard has had in several years.

## AN OILY CANVASSEER.

A correspondent from East Kingston writes us that a man has been selling soap in Rockingham county, making house to house visits. Then he goes on to say:

"His manner of selling is to call at a house with a box of soap and toilet articles and exhibit a portfolio of fine premiums, consisting of Morris chairs, willow rockers, enameled iron beds, and other valuable premiums. He gets pay for the soap and takes an order for the premium, agreeing to deliver the premium in a week, but it doesn't come. The soap he claims retails for \$3.75, but he sells wholesale, \$2.75 to introduce it, and the premium is given the consumer in place of advertising. This man is of smooth, oily address and should be published as a fraud."—Manchester Mirror.

## IT COSTS TOO MUCH.

There is a strong likelihood that the city bath house will not be put in commission this year, on the alleged line of economy. The public does not understand the expense attached to the maintenance of this institution during the summer months. It is claimed by those city authorities under whose direct attention the bath house comes that it would not be wise, in the city's present financial condition, to keep the institution open this season.

# CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

67 Congress Street,  
Is The Only Union Store Of Its Kind In The City.

All kinds of musical instruments at the very lowest prices for first-class goods and musical supplies of all kinds.

Graphophones, records and everything of the kind.

Sheet music at 19 cents per roll.

## A Rare Bargain In A

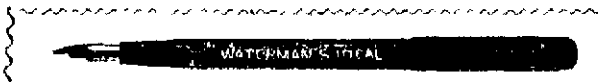
Second-Hand Organ

Used But A Few Weeks.

We Carry A Full Line Of Pianos.

THE BEST FOUNTAIN PEN MADE.

L. E. Waterman's Ideal.



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HOYT & DOW,  
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FASHIONABLE STATIONERY

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# NEW

Couches.  
Iron Beds,  
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SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE  
BUYING.

Antique  
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No one has disputed our claim that we have the largest and most valuable display in the state.

J. L. O. COLEMAN,  
61 MARKET ST.

This Is The Proper Season  
To Purchase

BEDDING  
PLANTS

And We Are The People To  
Sell Them To You.

OUR GREENHOUSE

Is The Best Stocked In The City  
And You Have Only To Ask For  
What You Want In Order To Get It

Art